

Urban District of Beckenham,

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# REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT  
DURING 1914,

INCLUDING THE

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION  
OF CHILDREN

IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BY

G. C. WALKER, M.D., D.P.H.,

~~Temporary~~ Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BECKENHAM, 1915.

*To the Chairman and Members of the General Purposes Committee  
of Beckenham.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Medical Officer of Health's Report for the year 1914, which reviews all the local circumstances having important bearing on the public health, for your approval and transmission to the Urban District Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. CHAS. WALKER, M.D., D.P.H.

~~Temporary~~ Medical Officer of Health.

# Urban District of Beckenham

1914.

## GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman</i>	-	-	<del>A. H. DYKES, J.P.</del> <i>J. Crease</i>
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	-	-	<del>G. SUTTON.</del> <i>F. Hooper</i>
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<del>J. CREASE</del> <i>A. H. Dykes</i>			F. H. OLIVER
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F. STEVENS, *Clerk to the Council.*

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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„ R. HENDERSON, C.B.			Rev. J. G. STEVENSON, B.A.
			Miss VIAN.

## OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	-	-	G. CHAS. WALKER, M.D., D.P.H.
			<i>Vice</i> J. M. CLEMENTS, M.D., D.P.H., (On Active Service).
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	-	-	ERNEST JACKLING, A.R.S.I.
<i>Assistant</i>	-	-	E. G. MOORE, A.R.S.I.
<i>Health Visitor and School Nurse</i>			Miss OLIVE BROCKLEBANK, A.R.S.I.
			<i>Vice</i> Miss D. M. NEWHALL, A.R.S.I. (On Active Service).
<i>Second Health Visitor</i>	-	-	Miss D. F. MICHELL
<i>Clerk</i>	-	-	W. RIGBY.
			<i>Vice</i> K. P. KEYWOOD, A.R.S.I. (On Active Service).

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting the Report for the year an introduction would appear to be necessary.

Owing to the war and members of your Staff having volunteered for service and now being actually engaged on active service there has been delay in getting the Report out.

It is also necessary to point out that for the last four months of the year there has only been one clerk in the office. As all the work of the office devolved on this clerk, it was impossible for him to do anything towards getting out the sanitary returns earlier.

The same applies to the other branches of your Health Department.

The following members of the Staff are now absent on active service :—

Officer.		Departure for Military Service.
J. M. Clements, M.D., D.P.H.	...	1st December.
Miss D. M. Newhall, A.R.S.I.	...	31st October.
K. P. Keywood, A.R.S.I.	...	1st September.

These were replaced as follows :—

G. Chas. Walker, M.D., D.P.H., was appointed to act in place of your Medical Officer of Health on 14th December.

Miss Brocklebank was appointed to act for Miss Newhall on 25th November.

A clerk in the place of Mr. Keywood is to be appointed.

In the absence of the Medical Officer of Health and Miss Newhall their various reports have been returned as fully and accurately as is possible under the circumstances.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

G. CHAS. WALKER, M.D., D.P.H.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1914.

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Population (estimated middle of 1914)—					
Males, 14,339 ; Females, 19,233	...	...	...	...	33,572
Area of District (in acres)	...	...	...	...	3,890
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£279,750
Rate of 1d. in £ is equivalent to	...	...	...	...	£1,050
Density of Population ( <i>i.e.</i> , number of persons per acre)...					8.6
Number of Houses in occupation (Census, 1911)	...	...	...	...	6,968
Do. erected in 1914	...	...	...	...	39
Estimated average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	4.54
Number of Births—					
Males, 302 ; Females, 292	...	...	...	...	594
Birth-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	17.6
Number of Deaths—					
Males, 166 ; Females, 155	...	...	...	...	321
Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	9.5
Death-rate from seven Zymotic diseases per 1,000 living...					0.5
Phthisis death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	0.68
Death-rate per 1,000 from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.11
Total Tubercular death-rate...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Death-rate from disease of Respiratory Organs other than Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.2
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	1.07
Infantile mortality ( <i>i.e.</i> , the death-rate of children under 1 year per 1,000 births)	...	...	...	...	47.1
Rainfall in inches	...	...	...	...	31.73
Approximate mean temperature—					
Maximum air	...	...	...	...	72.42
Minimum air	...	...	...	...	29.5

## POPULATION.

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The population of Beckenham as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of the year 1914 is 33,572, an increase of 585 over the estimated population for 1913, and an increase of 1,879 over the Census population ascertained on the 2nd April, 1911.

The following Tables are taken from the Census returns, and set out the population of the various wards and the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses at the 1911 Census.

### POPULATION.

Ward.	Population Census, 1901.			Population Census, 1911.			Increase in 1911.	Decrease in 1911.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.		
Copers Cope	1,000	1,795	2,795	1,030	1,812	2,842	47	...
Eden Park ...	1,440	1,942	3,382	1,399	1,911	3,310	...	72
Langley Park	609	1,144	1,753	751	1,397	2,148	395	...
Shortlands ...	502	1,273	1,775	591	1,404	1,995	220	...
Manor House	2,226	2,696	4,922	4,214	4,903	9,117	4,195	...
Kent House	2,186	2,791	4,977	2,649	3,246	5,895	918	...
Laurie Park	2,998	3,729	6,727	2,904	3,482	6,386	...	341
Totals ...	10,961	15,370	26,331	13,538	18,155	31,693	5,775	413

### BUILDINGS.

Ward.	Buildings or Tenements in 1901.			Buildings or Tenements in 1911.		
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.
Copers Cope ...	441	27	10	530	46	1
Eden Park ...	612	17	11	769	81	1
Langley Park ...	288	13	5	406	42	3
Shortlands ...	290	29	3	359	34	1
Manor House ...	868	39	88	2,028	171	32
Kent House ...	980	76	41	1,416	163	8
Laurie Park ...	1,222	44	8	1,460	144	7
Totals ...	4,701	245	166	6,968	681	53

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BECKENHAM.

This subject specified by the Local Government Board in connection with the "chief occupations of the inhabitants" as matter for report by the Medical Officer of Health may be dealt with negatively; there is practically no great industrial occupation in the town.

During the year 39 new houses and 29 other buildings were erected in the following wards:—

Ward.	No. of New Houses built in 1914.	Other Buildings.
Shortlands ... ..	—	7
Manor House ... ..	24	6
Langley Park ... ..	7	5
Eden Park ... ..	7	6
Kent House ... ..	—	2
Laurie Park ... ..	1	—
Copers Cope ... ..	—	3
Totals ...	39	29

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the district during the year was 588 (302 males and 286 females), as compared with 587 for the year 1913.

To this number must be added 6 births (6 females), which occurred outside the district, but inasmuch as the occurrence of the birth outside the district was an accident or a matter of convenience, and that the parents are residents of the district, they properly belong to Beckenham, and are therefore included in the returns.

The total number of births for the year is 594, 302 males and 292 females, which gives a birth rate of 17·6 as compared with 18·1 in 1913.

## STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 8 Still Births were notified during the year.



### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

11 children were born out of wedlock, being a percentage of 3·5 of the total births.

4 of these occurred in the Union Infirmary.

The following Table gives the distribution of the births in the various Wards, and the birth rate for each Ward.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1000.
Copers Cope ...	15	10	25	8·3
Eden Park ...	34	29	63	18·0
Kent House ...	50	63	113	18·0
Langley Park ...	14	8	22	9·7
Laurie Park ...	65	63	128	18·8
Manor House ...	114	105	219	22·6
Shortlands ...	10	8	18	8·5

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of persons belonging to Beckenham which occurred during the year is 321, as compared with 323 in 1913. This gives a nett death rate of 9·5 for the year. 273 of the deaths were registered in Beckenham and 63 were registered elsewhere, but have been transferred to Beckenham. The deaths of 15 persons belonging to other districts were registered in Beckenham during the year, but these have been transferred to their respective localities, and are not included in our returns.

The deaths of Beckenham residents occurring in Public Institutions outside the district number 54, and in addition to these, 9 deaths occurred at private residences outside the district, all these are included in the total number of deaths.

Every death was certified, either by a doctor or by the Coroner.



The following Table gives the population and the death-rate for the past 26 years. The rates are calculated upon the corrected population as ascertained from the census returns.

Year	Estimated Population	Death-rate	Year	Estimated Population	Death-rate
1889	19,435	10.5	1902	26,958	8.1
1890	20,225	10.9	1903	27,452	8.3
1891	20,705	10.5	1904	27,965	10.2
1892	21,666	11.4	1905	28,489	9.7
1893	21,840	10.3	1906	29,022	8.9
1894	22,470	10.7	1907	29,565	8.9
1895	23,070	11.0	1908	30,119	9.2
1896	23,579	9.7	1909	30,681	9.6
1897	24,200	9.9	1910	31,255	8.0
1898	24,730	10.1	1911	31,840	9.5
1899	26,075	10.8	1912	32,408	9.1
1900	26,556	10.1	1913	32,987	9.7
1901	26,453	8.9	1914	33,572	9.5

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

In a Table appended to this Report will be found a classification of all the deaths that occurred during the year, together with particulars as to age, sex, cause of death, and the Ward to which they belong.

The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year are as follows, the corresponding numbers for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are given for comparison.

Chief Causes of Death.	Year.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cancer ... ..	43	31	32	36
Tuberculosis ... ..	22	29	27	23
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia ...	39	48	27	38
Heart Disease ... ..	19	18	43	32
Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis ... ..	17	3	9	4
Old Age ... ..	29	18	18	25

## INQUESTS.

22 inquests were held during the year on deaths occurring within the District, as compared with 10 in the previous year, as follows :—

## ACCIDENTS BY—

Operation (Anæsthetic)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Run-over	...	...	...	...	...	2

## SUICIDE BY—

Cut Throat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	1

## DEATHS FROM—

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lobar-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	3

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The following Table gives the birth-rate, death-rate, and analysis of mortality for Beckenham during the year, as compared with England and Wales as a whole, and with the larger and smaller towns :—

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.									Annual Death Rate per 1000 Births.	
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate (Standardised).	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total under 1 year.
England and Wales	23·6	13·9	0·04	0·00	0·24	0·07	0·21	0·18	0·53	23·41	105
97 Great Towns	24·9	14·6	0·04	0·00	0·34	0·09	0·25	0·16	0·54	26·09	113
145 Smaller Towns	23·6	12·8	0·05	0·00	0·21	0·07	0·18	0·16	0·54	18·81	104
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns	21·9	13·3	0·05	0·00	0·12	0·05	0·17	0·14	0·64	12·55	93
<b>BECKENHAM</b> ...	<b>17·6</b>	<b>9·5</b>	<b>0·00</b>	<b>0·00</b>	<b>0·05</b>	<b>0·02</b>	<b>0·08</b>	<b>0·29</b>	<b>0·26</b>	<b>6·7</b>	<b>47</b>

## STATISTICS OF THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Ward.	Population estd. middle 1914.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infantile mortality rate.	Zymotic death rate.	Scarlet fever attack rate per 1000.	Diphtheria attack rate per 1000.	Typhoid Fever attack rate per 1000.	Phthisis death rate per 1000.
Copers Cope ...	2991	8.3	8.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.3
Eden Park ...	3495	18.0	8.5	95	0.8	3.1	2.8	0.2	0.2
Langley Park ...	2268	9.7	4.4	40	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Shortlands ...	2107	8.5	9.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Manor House ...	9661	22.6	10.5	50	0.8	3.5	4.4	0.1	0.9
Kent House ...	6276	18.0	8.2	44	0.3	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.7
Laurie Park ...	6774	18.8	12.1	39	0.7	4.2	2.6	0.0	1.0

### CANCER.

During the year the number of deaths registered as due to Cancer or other Malignant growths was 36, 13 males and 23 females, as compared with 32 the previous year.

The following Table sets out the parts of the body attacked:—

Disease.	Males.	Females	Total.
Cancer of the mouth and tongue ...	...	...	...
„ of the stomach and liver ...	7	4	11
„ of the intestines and rectum...	2	9	11
„ of the female genital organs...	...	3	3
„ of the breast ...	...	4	4
„ of the throat ...	...	...	...
„ of other parts... ..	4	3	7
Total ... ..	13	23	36

In this district it would appear that a much larger proportion of females die from cancer as compared with males than holds in the country as a whole. The following figures give the cancer deaths in the two sexes during the last 6 years.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1909	9	24	33
1910	9	25	34
1911	9	34	43
1912	13	18	31
1913	9	23	32
1914	13	23	36
Total ... ..	62	147	209

The statistics relating to Cancer deaths in the District are only available as far back as 1900, they are embodied in the following Table and show the increase that has taken place in the Cancer rate in recent years.

Year.	Ages at Death.						Rate per 1000 of population.
	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & up	Total	
1900	—	—	—	11	5	16	0.6
1901	—	—	—	8	5	13	0.5
1902	—	1	—	10	10	21	0.7
1903	—	—	—	10	12	22	0.7
1904	—	1	—	17	15	33	1.0
1905	—	—	—	10	15	25	0.8
1906	—	—	2	20	6	28	0.9
1907	—	—	—	17	8	25	0.8
1908	—	—	—	25	6	31	0.9
1909	—	—	—	13	20	33	1.0
1910	—	—	—	14	20	34	1.0
1911	—	—	—	22	21	43	1.35
1912	1	—	1	13	16	31	0.95
1913	—	—	—	17	15	32	0.97
1914	—	—	—	20	16	36	1.07

In the report for 1910 reference was made to preventive measures applicable to this disease, and the following paragraph from that report still represents the extent of our knowledge in this direction:—

“ There are certain facts known about predisposing causes which the general public should be taught to appreciate. It is well known that cancer selects certain parts of the body for attack, and that these parts are frequently subject to irritation of various kinds, perhaps for years before the development of cancer. For instance, it is a common experience to find that a cancer of the tongue or lip is preceded by a period of ulceration due to the irritation of decaying teeth, and that cancer of the stomach is a termination to years of dyspepsia. It is, therefore, correct to state that any organ or tissue of the body in a person over 35 years which is subject to continuous irritation or inflammation is in great danger of becoming cancerous. If, then, cancer is to be avoided, all conditions giving rise to irritation or inflammation in any part of the body should be removed. Medical advice should be sought for minor ailments, and continuous treatment obtained until the diseased tissue is restored to health and vigour. The surest way of escaping cancer and other diseases is by maintaining every tissue in the body in a full degree of health and vitality.”

### 1914. METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological observations taken at the Recreation Ground, Croydon Road (supplied by J. A. Angell, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.).

Month.	Mean reading of Barometer at 9 a.m.	Mean reading of self-registering thermometers.		Rainfall total per month.
		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	
January ...	30·07	55	15	·79
February	29·67	59	24	3·95
March ...	29·51	59	26	4·76
April ...	29·81	75	28	1·02
May ...	30·12	83	31	1·49
June ...	30·05	88	40	2·44
July ...	29·90	92	41	2·15
August ...	30·08	83	41	1·74
September	30·08	85	30	·95
October ...	29·99	69	28	1·35
November	29·78	66	24	3·53
December	29·54	55	26	7·56
Mean for the year	29·88	72·42	29·5	31·73 (Total)

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The term "infantile mortality" refers to the deaths of infants under one year of age.

During 1914 there were 28 deaths of infants under one year, as compared with 42 in 1913. This number gives a rate of infant mortality of 48 per 1000 births, as compared with 70 in the previous year.

The rate for the 97 largest towns during the same period was 113 per 1000. The accompanying Table gives the causes and ages at death of the 28 infants who died during 1914.

In 1898, the rate per 1000 was 145. This rate has steadily dropped during the last 16 years to the above low rate of 48 per 1000, which is the lowest rate for this district since 1893.



TABLE I.

## DISTRICT OF BECKENHAM.

## Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	NETT.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		AT ALL AGES	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	30,681	587	—	19·1	290	9·4	15	22	59	100·5	297	9·6
1910	31,255	580	—	18·5	228	7·2	5	29	38	65·5	252	8·0
1911	31,840	565	—	18·0	260	8·1	12	55	43	75·5	303	9·5
1912	32,408	595	610	18·6	239	7·3	16	73	45	73·7	296	9·1
1913	32,987	587	597	18·1	273	8·3	14	64	42	70·3	323	9·7
1914	33,572	588	594	17·6	273	8·1	15	63	28	47·1	321	9·5

Area of District in acres  
(land and inland  
water)

3,890

Total Population at all ages...

...

31,693

Total families or separate occupiers

...

6,968

At Census,  
1911.



TABLE II.

## DISTRICT OF BECKENHAM.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.							TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Copers Ward.	Eden Park Ward.	Lanley Park Ward.	Shortlands Ward.	Manor House Ward.	Kent House Ward.	Laurie Park Ward.		
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years									65 and upwards
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	98	1	14	66	6	8	3	...	10	3	3	43	16	18	70	
Erysipelas	10	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	
Scarlet Fever	98	...	20	66	6	6	...	...	11	2	3	34	17	29	87	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	...	...	6	12	25	8	1	3	3	3	17	6	19	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	24	1	2	12	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	9	3	7	...	
Epidemic Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	
Totals	295	9	38	153	26	47	19	3	30	8	10	111	44	82	160	



# REPUBLICAN PARTY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

NAME		ADDRESS		CITY		STATE		COUNTY		ZIP	





## DIARRHOEA AND ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.

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These diarrhœal diseases which are especially fatal to infants and very young children caused 14 deaths. Seven more deaths were registered from Enteritis, which was probably also of a Zymotic character. As these diseases are mostly associated with unusual heat and dryness, the Autumn months are those in which the chief prevalence occurs. In 1914 four deaths were recorded. The children are attacked through their food, and the food is contaminated by dust or by flies that have come into the house direct from garbage heap. This latter is the commonest method, and although in the houses of the well-to-do it is not very difficult to protect the food from flies, it is very different in the houses of the poor.

The common house fly, *Musca Domestica*, forms 98 per cent. of all the flies found in dwellings. The fly deposits its eggs in decaying animal or vegetable matter. Horse manure forms the chief substance in which the larvæ are found, and heaps of stable manure are the principal breeding places of these insects. From 100 to 150 eggs are deposited at one time, and these hatch out in 9 or 10 days if the temperature is favourable, and this occurs five or six times during the life of each female fly. In 14 days the second generation will be depositing eggs, and so countless thousands are brought into existence in a few weeks. It is well known that flies feed on filth, and a large number of micro-organisms can be found on and cultivated from the bodies of flies.

In the Boer War the number of flies in the Camps was enormous. They swarmed in the latrines, in the hospital tents, and in the mess tents, and were, in the opinion of the medical staff, one of the chief causes of the spread of typhoid fever, which caused such havoc among the troops.

Dr. Niven, the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester, began in 1910 investigations into the relationship between the number of flies and the amount of diarrhœa prevalent. He found that the disease became more common as the flies became more numerous, and subsided as their numbers decreased.

The obvious way of lessening the fly plague is to remove as soon as possible all garbage from the neighbourhood of houses, and especially to prevent the accumulation of stable manure. From the facts given above of the life history of the fly, it will be seen that *if all manure were removed from stables weekly* into the country, the eggs laid would not be hatched in the stable yard, and the surrounding houses would be comparatively free from flies. The occupiers of the stables find great difficulty in getting farmers or others who buy the manure to remove it at short intervals. This difficulty should be overcome in the interest of the health of the dwellers in a town, and if the occupiers of the stables co-operated as they might do, it would be solved.





It is satisfactory to note that there is a further considerable reduction in the number of deaths under four weeks of age, as compared with previous years, the deaths at this period have in recent years represented a large proportion of the total infant deaths, and have usually been certified under one of the following somewhat vague headings—atelectasis, premature birth, atrophy, debility and marasmus; these are conditions which give little indication as to the real cause of death. Most of them are due to causes that were in operation antecedent to birth, or to want of proper care at and after birth.

Four deaths were attributed to diarrhœal diseases, as compared with two in 1912, and six in 1913, as follows—diarrhœa, 2; enteritis 1; gastritis, 1; they occurred in babies aged from 1 to 11 months, and with regard to the time of the year all of the cases occurred during September. In this connection it should be mentioned that Summer Diarrhœa is now a notifiable disease in the District during the period of each year dating from the 15th July to the 15th October, and that during 1914 there were 68 cases, 39 of which were infants under 1 year of age. Every notified case is visited by the Health Visitor, and where an arrangement can be made with the Doctor in attendance the Health Visitor attends daily, and in certain cases provides sterile food, such as albumen water and barley water during the acute period.

4 babies died from Measles out of 72 who were known to suffer from this disease during the year.

The total infantile mortality for 1914 was 28.

### **NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.**

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This Act came into force in the District on the 1st April, 1908, and every birth must now be notified within 36 hours. One finds that parents are still ignorant of this fact. The following Table gives the number of notifications sent in during the year, and indicates the numbers received from the respective persons upon whom it is a statutory duty to give this information. For the purpose of comparison the corresponding figures for previous years are given.

	Year.					
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of births registered with the Registrar ...	587	582	559	595	587	594
Number of births notified to Medical Officer ...	404	444	516	561	545	567
Percentage of total births occurring in District notified ...	68	76	92	94	92	95
Number notified by doctors ...	240	268	258	372	373	429
"    "    parent ...	98	103	163	112	81	44
"    "    midwives	70	93	95	77	91	75
Number of births not notified...	183	138	67	34	42	19
Number of still births notified...	...	13	9	15	13	8

During the year 95 per cent. of the births were notified as compared with 92, 94, 92, 76 and 68 per cent. in previous years. There were only 19 instances in which a birth was not notified and in every case those responsible were written to and requested to furnish the particulars required. It has not been considered necessary up to the present to take legal proceedings against defaulters.

### BABY CLINIC.

#### REPORT OF MISS NEWHALL, HEALTH VISITOR.

After an experience of several years of visiting babies in their homes it was found that there were a number of babies who required more frequent visiting than it was possible to give and that there were mothers who required more practical instruction than could be given in a short visit to the home.

For these and other reasons it was decided to hold a baby clinic where mothers could bring their babies and where demonstrations could be more easily given.

At first very few mothers attended, 8 or 9 being an average for an afternoon, but as soon as the mothers found out about the clinic the numbers rapidly increased, and now it is quite heavy work seeing and giving advice to all the mothers with babies who attend.

During 1914 there was an average of 30 mothers attending each clinic.

A large life size doll is used as a model and it is dressed in what we believe are the most suitable garments for a baby. All the garments are made to fasten down the front, they are of a warm material and as few as possible. Mothers quickly learn that by using such garments they need not twist the baby about when dressing it, they are warned against the common fault of overloading their babies with too many clothes, and are shown the uselessness of the ordinary long garments.

A model cot made from a banana crate which cost 2d. is shown the mothers as a suitable and cheap cot for the baby, as also are all the materials necessary to make the cot complete and comfortable, and they are told how to provide them in the most economical way. The mother is watched undressing and dressing the baby and advice is given to those requiring it. The mothers are most grateful for these small points and easily remember them.

The baby is weighed every time it attends the clinic and the weight is recorded in a register for the purpose, and also on a chart which is given to the mother. On the reverse side of the chart are rules relating to the feeding of the baby, prepared by the Health Visitor. A large number of "waster" babies attend the clinic, and it is surprising to see how many of them gain in weight from week to week when once they are put on proper food and fed at regular intervals. It is pleasing to note the way in which the doctors in Beckenham have supported the clinic by advising the mothers to bring their babies along every week.

It is encouraging to note how many babies are now dressed in garments after the model patterns instead of the unsuitable ones with which they were formerly burdened.

Several babies have been brought to the clinic who were very ill, and in need of immediate medical attention, in such cases the mother, who is often not aware of the serious condition of the baby, is instructed to send for her own doctor at once.

During 1914 there were 221 babies in attendance at the Clinic as against 140 during 1913. Many of them attended weekly for the greater part of the year.

There were 1,500 attendances altogether.

Visits to births and infants numbered as follows : first visits 411, re-visits 1886.

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

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### BROMLEY AND BECKENHAM JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

This Board was formed by a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board in 1881, and provides Hospital Isolation for the Districts of Bromley, Beckenham, Chislehurst, Foots Cray, Mottingham, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray and North Cray.

The Board have erected two hospitals, one for the treatment of Small-pox and the other for cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid. The latter hospital is situated at Skym Corner, Bromley Common, about six miles from the centre of Beckenham. It occupies a site of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and consists of an administrative block containing the nurse's home, four ward pavilions, laundry, disinfecting, isolation and discharge blocks, and a mortuary. There is accommodation for 113 patients.

The Small-pox hospital which was built in 1908, has been converted during the year into a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis patients under the Kent County Tuberculosis Scheme, and the Hospital Board have entered into an agreement with the Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge and Southborough Joint Hospital Board whereby the latter Board receive in their Small-pox Hospital at Capel cases of Small-pox up to the number of five occurring in the area of the former. It is also embodied in the agreement between the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital Board and the Kent County Council that should an outbreak of Small-pox occur in the Hospital Board's area the Tuberculosis patients at the Sanatorium are to be dismissed and the Sanatorium re-converted into a Small-pox Hospital.

The following Table gives the number of cases removed to hospital during the year, the average number of days in hospital, and the mortality per cent.

## CASES REMOVED TO FEVER HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1913.	Admitted to Hospital during 1914.	Discharged cured.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1914.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent. of admissions.	Average number of days in Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...	16	87	95	9	1	1'1	50
Diphtheria ...	9	70	57	15	7	10'0	34
Typhoid ...	0	3	3	—	—	—	50
Totals ...	25	160	155	24	8	3'7	44

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A very large proportion of all the examinations made during the year was in connection with cases of Diphtheria. When a case of Diphtheria occurs in a house an effort is made to obtain "swabs" from the throat or nose of all the inmates, and when a "carrier" is found to continue to take "swabs" until two consecutive negative results are obtained. 1,223 "swabs" were examined, of which 232 were positive and 991 negative. There has been an increase in the number of samples of sputum sent to be tested for tubercle bacilli as compared with previous years, the number being 138 against 116 in 1913 and 75 in 1912. The number of "swabs" dealt with shows an increase of 201 over those dealt with in 1913.

The following statement gives the number of examinations and the results, the corresponding figures for the two previous years being given for comparison.



Disease suspected.	1912			1913			1914		
	Total number of Examinations.	Result.		Total number of Examinations.	Result.		Total number of Examinations.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.		Positive.	Negative.		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria ...	1,187	190	997	1,022	167	855	1,223	232	991
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	75	18	57	116	38	78	138	32	106
Typhoid ...	14	4	10	6	1	5	10	3	7
Other diseases ...	7	4	3	5	—	5	10	4	6
Totals ...	1,283	216	1,067	1,149	206	943	1,381	271	1,110

### SCARLET FEVER.

98 cases of Scarlet Fever, 49 males and 49 females, were notified during 1914, as compared with 62 cases in 1913.

The following are the ages in age-periods of those attacked :

0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 and upwards
0	1	3	8	8	42	24	6	2	4	0

The type of disease was mild. One death occurred,\* 87 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, being 88 per cent of those notified as against 84, 76, and 82 per cent. in the three preceding years

\* See Table of Deaths p. 17.

The distribution of the cases in wards and according to the month of the year in which they occurred is contained in the following Table :

Month.	Wards.							Totals
	Copers Cope	Eden Park	Kent House	Langley Park	Laurie Park	Manor House	Short- lands	
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
February ...	—	2	4	—	7	3	—	16
March ...	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	7
April ...	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	8
May ...	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	6
June ...	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	7
July ...	—	1	7	—	3	4	—	15
August ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
September ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
October ...	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	10
November ...	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	6
December ...	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	6
Totals ...	2	11	17	2	29	34	3	98
Number re- moved to hospital	2	10	15	1	28	30	1	87

#### MULTIPLE INFECTION.

There were 10 houses in which more than one case occurred, 6 of these were "return" cases.

In two instances the first case in the house was overlooked at the time of onset, and it was not until the second case fell ill that the nature of the illness was detected. In all the houses the secondary cases followed rapidly on the primary and infecting case.



## RETURN CASES.

During the year 1914 six cases discharged from the hospital were believed to be the cause of a subsequent case in the house.

One patient was removed from hospital by the relatives and a contact case occurred later at the patient's home as a result of this action.

The following Table gives the number of "return" cases in the District during the years 1903-1914, inclusive :—

Year.	No. of Cases of Scarlet Fever notified.	No. Removed to Hospital.	No. of "Return" In- fecting Cases.	No. Infected by "Return" In- fecting Cases.
1903	51	42	4	4
1904	38	31	1	1
1905	57	42	—	—
1906	90	83	3	3
1907	115	106	2	3
1908	132	107	4	5
1909	140	124	5	11
1910	34	26	2	3
1911	59	50	4	9
1912	70	63	3	10
1913	62	51	3	3
1914	98	87	6	6

The following Table gives a review of the cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in the Beckenham Urban District for the last 24 years.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Cases Notified.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever.	Mortality per cent.	Attack Rate per 1000.	% Isolated in Hospital.
1891	20,705	29	0	0.0	1.4	51.8
1892	21,666	86	0	0.0	4.0	72.1
1893	21,840	159	8	5.0	7.3	60.4
1894	22,470	68	1	1.5	3.0	70.6
1895	23,070	87	5	5.7	3.7	70.0
1896	23,579	72	0	0.0	3.0	71.0
1897	24,300	66	3	4.5	2.7	75.7
1898	24,730	29	0	0.0	1.2	79.0
1899	26,075	92	2	2.1	3.5	65.2
1900	26,556	77	1	1.3	2.8	71.4
		—765				
1901	26,453	62	0	0.0	2.3	59.6
1902	26,958	63	0	0.0	2.3	79.3
1903	27,452	51	0	0.0	1.8	82.3
1904	27,965	38	0	0.0	1.3	81.6
1905	28,489	57	1	1.7	2.0	73.7
1906	29,022	90	0	0.0	3.1	92.2
1907	29,565	115	2	1.7	3.8	92.1
1908	30,119	132	1	0.8	4.3	81.0
1909	30,681	140	1	0.7	4.5	88.5
1910	31,255	34	0	0.0	1.0	76.4
		—782				
1911	31,480	59	1	1.6	1.8	84.7
1912	32,408	70	2	2.8	2.1	90.0
1913	32,987	62	0	0.0	1.8	82.2
1914	33,572	98	1	1.0	2.9	88.7

### DIPHTHERIA.

98 cases of Diphtheria, 47 males and 51 females, were notified during the year as compared with 79 in the previous year. Ten deaths occurred, a mortality of 9.8 per cent., as against 5 per cent. in 1913. The ages in age-periods of those attacked were as follows :

0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 and upwards
1	0	2	5	7	50	16	4	5	5	3

70 cases were removed to hospital, and the remaining 28 were isolated in their own homes.

The following Table gives the distribution of the cases in the various wards and the month of the year in which they occurred.

Month.	Wards.							Totals
	Copers Cope	Eden Park	Kent House	Langley Park	Laurie Park	Manor House	Short-lands	
January ...	1	—	2	—	—	5	—	8
February ...	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	11
March ...	—	—	4	—	4	3	1	12
April ...	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	6
May ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
June ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
July ...	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	5
August ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4
September ...	2	1	2	—	1	3	—	9
October ...	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	9
November ...	1	2	1	—	7	3	—	14
December ...	1	5	2	2	1	2	—	13
Totals ...	5	10	16	3	18	43	3	98
Number removed to hospital	4	8	13	2	11	31	1	70

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

A swab is taken by the doctor in attendance from every case of suspected Diphtheria and sent to the Health Department for examination. The presence or absence of the Diphtheria Bacillus as revealed by culture of the swabbings on blood serum is the accepted criterion of whether the case is Diphtheria or not. If the Diphtheria Bacillus is not found in the swab the case is not notified unless the clinical evidence is very strong. The Diphtheria Bacillus was recovered from the swab in all the 98 cases notified during 1914.

#### ANTITOXIN ORDER, 1910.

A free supply of Antitoxin was provided in suitable cases as in previous years. Under the arrangements made by the Council in

the year 1911 every doctor can have a supply of Antitoxin both for curative purposes and for prophylaxis among the contacts. The doctors are encouraged to make use of this free supply and a fee of 2s. 6d. is paid to the doctor by the Council in respect of every injection given, whether for curative or prophylactic purposes.

During 1914 there were 150,000 units of Antitoxin supplied for use among Diphtheria patients, and 160,000 units for use among the contacts, the corresponding figures for 1913 were 172,000 units and 212,000 units respectively.

The cost of this free supply together with the fees paid to the doctors for administering it amounted to £56.

#### CONTACTS.

Contacts to the number of 251 were injected during 1914. Of these 24 were carriers.

#### FATAL CASES.

There were 10 fatal cases. Of these two died in their own homes shortly after developing the disease.

The following statement gives in tabular form some of the facts already referred to, and enables a comparison to be made with previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of cases of Diphtheria notified ... ..	67	71	79	98
Number of houses infected ... ..	55	67	67	88
Number of contacts ... ..	270	428	309	465
Number of contacts examined bacteriologically ... ..	140	352	266	306
Number of "contact carriers" found ... ..	22	17	12	32
Number of contacts injected with Antitoxin ... ..	115	250	193	241

#### CONTACTS AND CARRIERS.

In one house there were found seven positive cases, all carriers, and of these one, the only child, later on developed Diphtheria and died within 24 hours of the onset of the disease.

In two houses where Diphtheria occurred none of the contacts were given antitoxin. Two of these contacts developed the disease later.

In four cases where the children were treated at home no effort at isolation was made.

In one instance a Return case caused infection to one person.

During the year twenty-six cases were treated at home.

The following Table gives a review of the cases of Diphtheria occurring in this Urban District since 1891.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Population.	Year.	Diphtheria cases notified.	Deaths from Diphtheria	Mortality per cent.	Attack rate per thousand living.	Death rate per thousand living.	Percentage isolated in hospital.
20,705	1891	14	2	14'0	0'6	'09	—
21,666	1892	21	1	4'7	0'9	'04	—
21,840	1893	50	9	18'0	2'2	'4	32'0
22,470	1894	61	4	6'5	2'7	'1	23'0
23,070	1895	28	7	24'1	1'2	'3	35'7
23,579	1896	25	4	16'0	1'0	'1	40'0
24,300	1897	23	3	13'0	0'9	'1	34'8
24,730	1898	22	4	18'0	0'8	'1	18'1
26,075	1899	54	6	11'1	2'0	'2	62'9
26,556	1900	45	10	22'2	1'6	'4	62'2
26,453	1901	29	5	17'2	1'1	'2	55'1
26,958	1902	37	3	8'1	1'3	'1	59'4
27,452	1903	28	2	7'1	1'0	'07	78'5
27,965	1904	33	4	12'1	1'1	'1	69'6
28,489	1905	47	3	6'3	1'6	'07	80'8
29,022	1906	21	1	4'7	0'7	'03	95'2
29,565	1907	73	7	9'5	2'4	'1	84'9
30,119	1908	93	6	6'4	3'0	'1	88'1
30,681	1909	51	4	7'8	1'6	'1	76'4
31,255	1910	62	2	3'2	1'9	'06	91'9
31,840	1911	67	4	5'9	2'1	'1	89'5
32,408	1912	71	5	7'0	2'1	'1	94'3
32,987	1913	79	4	5'0	2'3	'1	65'8
32,572	1914	98	10	9'8	2'6	'2	71'4

#### MILK INFECTION.

There is no case to report for the year 1914.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

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Three cases of Typhoid Fever, 1 male, and 2 females, were notified during the year as compared with 2, 4 and 12 in the three previous years.

## ERYSIPELAS.

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Ten cases of Erysipelas were reported during the year.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

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### MEASLES.

Information relating to cases of Measles and Whooping Cough is received in the first instance from the head teachers of the Elementary Schools. This system of notification by teachers was commenced in 1910 and leads to a large proportion of the cases of these diseases coming to our knowledge. As soon as a notification is received from a teacher the School Nurse visits the home and gives advice to the mother as to isolation and the general management of the case where a doctor is not in attendance. When the case is a severe one the parents are urged to send for a doctor.

During the year 115 cases of Measles, 61 males and 54 females came to our notice during the year and 2 deaths occurred. The fatal cases were among very young children, there was one infant under one year, and one was between one and two years.

The following statement gives the ages in age-periods of those attacked :

0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30 and upwards.
4	7	7	2	13	78	4	0	0	0

The type of the disease was much more severe than that which prevailed during the Epidemic in 1911. At that time there were probably three times as many cases and only seven deaths occurred.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	—	2	2	—	15	11	—	10	14	36	25



### WHOOPING COUGH.

143 cases of Whooping Cough, 70 males and 73 females were visited by the School Nurse as compared with 99, 195 and 30 in the three preceding years. Three deaths occurred, 1 male and 2 females.

The following are the ages of those attacked :

0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15 and upwards.
15	12	10	20	5	74	5	2

The distribution of the cases in months was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
9	20	53	36	17	1	2	2	0	2	1	0

### ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS, SMALL-POX AND CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified during 1914, but no notification of Small Pox or Cerebro-Spinal Fever was received.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The Order of the Local Government Board making *all forms* of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable came into force on the 1st February, 1913, and the number of notifications received during the year under this Order, or the previous Orders, are classified in the accompanying table according to age and sex. At the end of 1913 there were 83 cases of *Pulmonary Tuberculosis* under observation, and during 1914 notifications of 54 cases were received, so that the total number of pulmonary cases under observation during the year was 137. Of this number 23 died, leaving 114 cases under observation at the end of the year. Of the 23 deaths, 17 were males and 6 females.

It would appear from the figures which are available for the short period during which pulmonary tuberculosis has been a notifiable disease, that there are considerably more males than females suffering from the disease in the District, and this is also borne out by the death returns. During 1912, 1913 and 1914 there were 160 cases notified, 88 of which were males and 72 females, and during the 5 years 1910 to 1914 there were 99 deaths, 68 males and 31 females.

The non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable for the first time on the 1st February, 1913, and from that date to the end of the year 1914, 37 cases were notified, as follows :—Glandular, 25 ; Ossious, 16 ; other forms, 18. The fatal cases of Non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis now number 13 for this period.

The figures for 1914 are given in the following Table.



TUBERCULOSIS—TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS.	Sex.		Ages.														Wards.							
	M.	F.	Total.	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up	Copers Cope.	Eden Park.	Langley Park.	Shortlands.	Manor House.	Kent House.	Laurie Park.
Pulmonary	26	28	54	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	9	19	7	5	3	1	1	3	3	16	9	19	
Glandular	7	5	12	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	3	
Osseous	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Other Forms	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	
Totals	41	35	76	1	1	1	...	...	7	11	4	10	23	7	6	3	2	3	6	3	25	11	25	
DEATHS.																								
Pulmonary	17	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	9	5	7	
Glandular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Osseous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Forms	4	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
Totals	21	6	27	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	...	12	5	7	

## INSURED PERSONS.

27 patients were insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and 8 of these were stated to be in receipt of benefits. These eight were admitted to sanatoria for a short time.

## SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Fourteen cases received Sanatorium treatment during the year, six of these were able themselves to pay the expense of this treatment, and in the remaining 7 the treatment was provided by the following agencies : Beckenham Charitable Society 3, Brompton Hospital 1, Sanatorium Benefit under the Insurance Act, 3, Employer 1.

## DISPENSARY TREATMENT.

The number of cases receiving treatment through the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year was 72, as compared with 18 cases in 1913. A number of contacts from infected houses were also examined. The Dispensary was opened in December, 1911, and from that date up to the 15th September, 1913, was under the control of the District Council, who paid all the working expenses. On the latter date the dispensary was taken over by the County Council and incorporated in the County Tuberculosis Scheme on terms agreed upon between the District Council and the County Council. It has been found a great convenience to have the Dispensary in the same building as the Health Department, patients when attending for treatment can at the same time be supplied with disinfectants and sputum outfits, and the laboratory is also available for the examination of sputum.

The province of the District Council as the Local Health Authority is mainly that of discovering the causes and sources of the disease and taking steps for their removal or prevention, while that of the County Council is for the present chiefly concerned with the provision of treatment. It is, however, well known that in the case of Tuberculosis preventive and curative measures cannot very often be separated, and in such circumstances it is desirable where local and other conditions permit of this arrangement, that the machinery and officials of the local Health Authority should be worked into the larger County scheme.

Of the 64 patients who were on the Register of the Dispensary during the year, 48 cases are suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 7 from tubercular glands, 5 from tubercle of the femur, and one each from lupus, tuberculosis of the kidney, tuberculosis of bowel and tuberculosis of the spine. The following table gives particulars of all cases as to age and condition at the end of the year :—

No.	Age.	Sex.	Site of disease.	Tubercle bacilli in Sputum.	Condition at the end of the year or on ceasing attendance.		
					Improved.	Worse.	Dead.
1	21	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
2	32	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
3	5	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
4	56	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
5	21	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
6	28	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
7	43	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
8	22	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
9	36	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
10	26	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
11	49	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
12	50	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
13	28	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	—	Yes.
14	42	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	—	Yes.
15	40	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	—	Yes.
16	11	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	—	Yes.
17	28	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
18	15	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
19	11	M.	Lupus	—	—	—	—
20	6	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
21	37	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
22	8	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
23	6	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
24	41	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
25	22	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
26	30	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
27	24	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
28	25	F.	Lungs	Yes.	?	—	—
29	29	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
30	23	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
31	33	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
32	35	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
33	39	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
34	12	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
35	33	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
36	37	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
37	23	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
38	8	M.	Tub. hip	—	—	Yes.	—
39	49	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
40	48	M.	Lungs	Yes.	—	Yes.	—
41	29	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
42	8	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
43	8	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
44	7½	F.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—

No.	Age.	Sex.	Site of disease.	Tubercle bacilli in Sputum.	Condition at the end of the year or on ceasing attendance.		
					Improved.	Worse.	Dead.
45	10	M.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
46	25	F.	Kidneys	—	—	Yes.	—
47	32	M.	Glands	—	Yes.	—	—
48	56	M.	Lungs	—	—	—	Yes.
49	65	M.	Glands	—	—	Yes.	—
50	42	F.	Lungs	Yes.	—	—	Yes.
51	9	M.	Femur	—	Yes.	—	—
52	6	M.	Glands	—	Yes.	—	—
53	4½	M.	Glands	—	Yes.	—	—
54	12	M.	Femur (left)	—	—	Yes.	—
55	16	F.	Glands	—	Yes.	—	—
56	11	M.	Lungs	—	Yes.	—	—
57	36	F.	Lungs	Yes.	Yes.	—	—
58	11	M.	Lupus	—	?	—	—
59	10	M.	Glands	—	?	—	—
60	12	F.	Glands	—	Yes.	—	—
61	11	M.	Femur	—	Yes.	—	—
62	13	M.	Spine	—	Yes.	—	—
63	11	M.	Right leg.	—	Yes.	—	—
64	8	M.	Bowels	—	Yes.	—	—

#### EXAMINATION OF HOME CONTACTS.

An attempt is made to have all the contacts in an infected home examined by a doctor, more especially those contacts who give a history of recent illness or delicate health.

#### OPEN AIR SHELTERS.

Two patients are sleeping out in shelters in their gardens, one of these is a dispensary patient, and the shelter was provided for him by the County Council. There are a number of patients anxious to try this open-air treatment, but there is unfortunately very little accommodation for a shelter at the back of their houses. It is hoped that during next summer this form of treatment will be more largely used.

#### PROVISION OF FOOD AND NOURISHMENT.

The majority of the cases who attend the Dispensary come from very poor homes, and it is useless to recommend them to take a certain quantity of milk daily and eat nourishing food when one knows that they have no money to provide these things. An abundant supply of good food is an important part of the treatment

and some arrangement should be made to secure that a patient who is not able to provide a sufficient amount of good food for himself will have it provided for him. The Charitable Society have helped a number of cases during the year at your Medical Officer of Health's request, and by reason of the enquiries made by the Society before giving assistance one is always certain that help is only given to those actually in need and unable to provide it themselves.

If a Local Committee were formed which might be a Sub-Committee of the Charitable Society or of the Local Insurance Committee, with power to collect money for this purpose, a fund might be raised out of which dispensary cases could be assisted. These remarks apply more particularly to non-insured patients who have no "benefits" to fall back upon during illness, namely the children.

The following Table gives the available information with regard to deaths from Tubercular Disease in this Urban District for the period 1891 to 1914.

Year.	No. of Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases.	Total Deaths, all forms of Tubercular Disease.	Total Tubercular Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
1891	19	...	...	...	'9
1892	19	...	...	...	'9
1893	9	...	...	...	'4
1894	12	...	...	...	'5
1895	12	...	...	...	'5
1896	21	...	...	...	'9
1897	18	...	...	...	'7
1898	27	...	...	...	1'1
1899	22	...	...	...	'8
1900	9	9	18	'7	'3
1901	19	6	25	'9	'7
1902	12	6	18	'6	'4
1903	15	10	25	'0	'5
1904	12	10	22	'7	'4
1905	21	9	30	1'0	'7
1906	21	5	26	'8	'7
1907	4	13	17	'5	'1
1908	10	18	28	'9	'3
1909	15	7	22	'7	'4
1910	21	4	25	'8	'6
1911	17	5	22	'6	'5
1912	20	9	29	'8	'6
1913	18	9	27	'8	'5
1914	23	4	27	'8	'6



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

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Under Part II. of the Housing and Town Planning Act, the initial steps preparatory to the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme have been taken, and application was made to the Local Government Board for permission to prepare a Scheme. A local enquiry was held by one of the Board's Inspectors into this application in the month of November, 1913, and as a result of the Enquiry the Board have given their permission to the preparation of a scheme subject to the exclusion of certain areas in the original scheme.

It is however with sections 15 and 17 of the Act of 1909 that the Health Department is more immediately concerned.

Section 15 applies where a contract has been made since the passing of the Act for letting for habitation a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding £16, and in regard to any such house there is under the section an implied undertaking on the part of the landlord to keep the house during the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. If it appears to the local authority that the undertaking is not complied with they may serve notice on the landlord to execute such specified works as they think necessary to make the house fit for habitation. The landlord may appeal to the Local Government Board, and in default of his doing so, the Local Authority are empowered to execute the works at his expense.

The number of houses in the District at a rental of £16 per annum is very small, and they were all inspected and reported upon within a short time from the date on which the Act came into force.

During 1914 the inspections have been carried out as during 1913 under section 17 of the Act, which applies to all dwellings, and is not limited to houses coming within the rental and other limits of section 15, and which provides for procedure by way of Closing Orders for dealing with dwelling-houses represented to the Local Authority to be "in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation."

The following tabular statement gives the work done during the year under section 17 :—



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... ..	157
Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—
Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	—
Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	—
Number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ... ..	157
Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation ... ..	—

## General character of defects found :—

Houses with defective drain and sanitary fittings ... ..	144
„ „ defective floors, walls and ceilings... ..	73
„ „ defective roofs and gutters ... ..	72
„ „ damp walls, etc. ... ..	75
„ „ dirty interior walls, floors and ceilings ... ..	64
„ „ dirty and uncovered domestic water supply cisterns ... ..	42
„ „ defective yard paving ... ..	42
„ where animals were kept contrary to bye-laws... ..	38
„ with defective dustbins ... ..	18

The inspections are carried out in a very thorough manner, all drains are tested by the smoke test, and a complete plan of the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the house is prepared and filed for future reference.

In considering the character of the houses in the District it should be remembered that Beckenham is a residential suburb and that there are practically no industries. The houses in the greater part of the District are occupied by people of the middle and upper middle classes, and from the point of view of sanitation they are in a very satisfactory condition. It is only among the small proportion of the population who belong to the poorer working classes that constant inspection and supervision by the Health Department is required.

There are a number of both classes of houses empty at the present time. There is, however, something to be desired in the class of house that is frequently found in the occupation of working class families, such as to the so-called "made-down" house, a house originally occupied by one family and now occupied by two or more families with very little alteration in the sanitary arrangements or fittings to suit the present occupants. The water supply and sanitary conveniences are usually on the ground floor and there are no arrangements for the storing of food and coals, and no proper facilities for cooking and washing.

#### CLEANSING OF PREMISES.

The practice, in the smaller houses and tenements, of papering walls of dwelling rooms on the top of existing papers has been checked, where notices have been served for the cleansing and purifying in the house-to-house inspection work, and after cases of infectious illness. Unfortunately this practice is much more common than is supposed, and it behoves every householder to enforce the precaution of "stripping" the walls of all old papers when the house is being re-decorated, particularly where the estimates given are below the average.

#### DIRT IN FOOD.

It is of importance in the interests of public health that householders and the public generally should be asked to strongly support the efforts of your Authority in requiring that certain vendors should take reasonable precautions in protecting from dust, flies, etc., the food supplies exposed for sale outside their premises. Certain fruits such as tomatoes, apples, cherries, etc., can be washed, but others such as dates, figs, and moist articles cannot.

Public opinion is usually in advance of legislation, and it is only by specially calling attention to these questions that an improved change will be effected. The conditions of the Food Supplies being so exposed are not allowed in other countries; why should we in England be so negligent?

Section 46 of the Sanitary Code for New York deals with this question as follows :—

“ No breadstuffs, cake, pastry, sliced fresh fruits, candies, confectionery, or other perishable food products, except those that are peeled, pared, or cooked before consumption shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale, or displayed outside any premises in the City of New York, or in any street or public place, unless they be kept so covered that they shall be protected from dust, dirt, flies, and other contamination. Even if the present generation be careless and not educated up to the advantages of reasonable precautions to secure cleanliness of food supplies, it is necessary that the rising generation should be taught the lesson, for each year our food supplies are being more and more obtained from other countries, and are therefore more liable to contamination in transit, storage, etc.”

The recent watchword, “ Wake up, England,” would seem to be specially applicable to this phase of the food questions of our country.

The following special subjects have been dealt with during the year by your Authority :—

Shops Act, 1912, administrative work.

Employment of Children, ditto.

Drainage of properties.

### **COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.**

---

At the beginning of the year there were 5 registered cowkeepers and 24 registered milkshops in the District. There are 14 cowsheds on the Register, which provide accommodation for 180 cows.

All these premises are subject to systematic inspection and the regulations adopted for their proper management are enforced.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913 (BOARD OF AGRICULTURE).

This Order which came into force on the 1st May, 1913, aims at securing the destruction of every cow found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, or to be giving tuberculous milk, as well as of all bovine animals which are suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, since these are known to disseminate freely the germs of the disease.

The County Council is the Authority for administering the Order in this District, but notifications are received from the County respecting animals notified within the District. One such notification was received during the year, and your Inspector attended at the destruction of the carcase and superintended the disinfection and cleansing of the infected sheds.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.**

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The more important provisions of these Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1912, and those under Art. V. (1) on the 1st January, 1913. The object of these Regulations is to prevent or control the addition of preservatives and other foreign substances to milk and cream, which additions have from time to time been demonstrated to be dangerous or injurious to health.

During the year 1914, the only infringements of these Regulations which were discovered were those of 3 samples of cream to which boric acid had been added, and which were not labelled setting out this addition in accordance with Act V. (2) of the Regulations. The amounts of boric acid present were 0.10%, 0.329% and 0.43%.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the two samples containing 0.430% and 0.329%. The defendants were fined respectively 5/- and 18/6 costs (including Analysts' Fee), and 5/- and 8/6 costs.

## WATER SUPPLY.

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The whole of the District is supplied with water by the Metropolitan Water Board. The water is derived from two sources :—(A) the greater part of the District being supplied with water from the Lambeth section of the Board's service ; and (B) a small part approximately confined to the Shortlands Ward, receiving its supply from deep wells sunk in the chalk, and known as the " Kent Wells." The Lambeth supply consists of water taken from the River Thames, which, after a period of storage, followed by filtration, is delivered for use.

There is a constant service of water to practically every house, and most of the houses have a pipe direct from the main for drinking purposes so that the water can be obtained as pure as possible and not exposed to the dangers attendant on storage cisterns.

The Metropolitan Water Board contemplate extending the area of the District supplied by the " Kent Wells," and for this purpose a duplicate well is in process of preparation at Shortlands from which an additional main will be laid on to the Shortlands area.

There are a few houses in the District supplied with water from private wells, these houses are at such a distance from the mains of the Water Board that it is not possible at present to connect them with the Board's service. Samples are taken from the wells from time to time.

## CUTTING OFF THE WATER SUPPLY.

In the summer months complaints are frequently received that the water supply is cut off in certain areas for a longer or shorter period every day. Some of these complaints are probably exaggerated, but it cannot be denied that in the summer time it is a somewhat frequent occurrence for the water supply to be cut off in some districts, thus giving rise to inconvenience if not to danger to health.

Representations have been made to the Water Board on this subject, and the Board have been requested to give notice of any contemplated cutting off of the supply.



From correspondence with the Water Board officials, one gathers that the Board do not guarantee a *constant* supply of water in the Beckenham area, and that it is only an "intermittent" constant supply which the Board are under obligation to give.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to some discussion which has taken place during the year on the advisability of abolishing cisterns for the storage of water for domestic use. It was pointed out that such cisterns were frequently situated in a part of the house that exposes them to contamination, a danger which is greatly increased when the cistern is not kept properly covered and very few are.

Bye-laws are in force for securing the frequent cleansing and the efficient covering of all cisterns used for the storing of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

From the point of view of health it is desirable that all water used for drinking or cooking purposes should be taken direct from the rising main, and every house in the District should be provided with a tap on the rising main for household purposes.

Although it may be desirable it is not practicable at present to recommend the abolition of domestic water cisterns. If the water supply were a constant one, and not intermittent as it is in the summer, such a change would be welcome, so far as the water required for drinking and cooking purposes is concerned. Some cistern arrangement would still however be necessary for the supply of kitchen boilers.

With a view of minimising the inconvenience which arises from the shutting off of mains in the summer time, the sub-committee appointed to consider the question recommended that the Water Board be asked :—

- (a) To advertise any contemplated shutting off of mains supplying a considerable area.
- (b) To give special notice to all important consumers affected by any particular shutting off.
- (c) To use an apparatus for tapping mains under pressure whereby new services can be attached without shutting off the supply.



## SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

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The sewage and excreta of the District are removed by the water carriage system. The sewers are on the "separate system," that is to say, there is one set of pipes for sewage and another for surface and storm water.

For the purposes of sewage removal, Beckenham is divided into two districts, namely, the Beckenham Sewerage Area and the West Kent area. The former district comprises the Kent House and Laurie Park Wards (area 567 acres), and the latter the remainder of the District (area 3,314 acres). The dividing line between the two areas is the Crystal Palace and West End Railway, the Poole River, and a short length of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

The drainage of the Beckenham Sewerage Area discharges into the Penge and Bell Green Sewer, which latter sewer (taking also the sewage from Penge) connects to the Metropolitan Sewers at Lewisham, the main outfall of which Metropolitan Sewer is situate at Crossness on the River Thames.

The sewers of the West Kent Area discharge at several points into the two main sewers of the West Kent Sewerage Board, the sewage being eventually collected at Dartford, where, after purification, it is discharged into the Thames.

The sewers are ventilated by means of manholes opening on the surface of the streets and by shafts carried several feet above the level of the ground. Complaints are received from time to time about the escape of sewer gas from these openings.

## SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.

---

Beckenham is intersected or bordered by four main streams, the Birkbeck Stream, Chaffinch Brook, Beck River (these three joining to form the Poole River) and the Ravensbourne River, into which latter the Poole River discharges at Lewisham. Into these main streams or their tributaries the whole of the surface water of Beckenham is discharged, either by open ditches or, in the case of roads, by pipe drains.

## DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

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Every occupied house in the District is provided by the owner with a galvanised iron dustbin for the reception of house refuse in accordance with the Beckenham Urban District Council Act, 1903.

The dustbins are emptied once a week, and their contents carted to the Destructor.

Special arrangements exist for the frequent removal of refuse from the premises of fishmongers, butchers, etc.

The Destructor is situated at the Electricity Works in Church Fields Road, and consists of six cells with a back feed.

About 126 loads of refuse are burnt weekly, and the heat is utilised to generate steam and supply power to the engines of the Electric Works.

The burnt clinker is converted into road-making material by the Surveyor's Department.

During the summer months there is a bi-weekly collection of house refuse, and at this time of the year householders are advised to burn as much waste vegetable and refuse matter as possible and so prevent its accumulation about their houses.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year 1912 the Council took advantage of the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, enabling them to declare certain businesses or trades offensive trades. Accordingly the following are now declared to be offensive trades within the District—tanner, leather dresser, blood drier, glue maker, gut scraper, fat melter or fat extractor, and fish frier.

The only offensive trade within the District is that of fish frying, but the advantage of the above proceeding is that, before businesses of this kind can be established the sanction of the Council will have to be obtained.

In 1913 some complaints were received about a nuisance caused by fish frying, and arising out of these complaints the following Bye-laws regulating this trade were drawn up by the Council and approved by the Local Government Board.

### BECKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*Public Health Act, 1875, Secs. 112, 113, 114 and 115. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 51.*

BYE-LAWS made by the URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL of BECKENHAM for the  
REGULATION of the OFFENSIVE TRADE of a FISH FRIER in the URBAN  
DISTRICT of BECKENHAM.

1. Throughout these Bye-laws the expression " the Council " means the Urban District Council of Beckenham.

2. A fish frier shall not cause or suffer to be kept upon the premises where his trade is carried on, for a longer period than twenty-four hours any receptacle which has contained wet fish unless such receptacle has been cleaned and rendered inoffensive.

3. (a) Every fish frier shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely-fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on all waste fish, guts, garbage and other putrescible refuse.

(b) He shall cause all waste fish, guts, garbage and other putrescible refuse to be placed in such vessels or receptacles immediately on its production.

(c) He shall cause all waste fish, guts, garbage and other putrescible refuse to be removed from his premises in such vessels or receptacles within twenty-four hours of its production.

4. Every fish frier shall cause the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every room or building in which any process of his trade is carried on to be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed thereon, and he shall cause the floor or pavement of such building and all apparatus, utensils and appliances used therein, and every vessel or receptacle in which any trade materials or any waste fish, guts, garbage or other putrescible refuse is placed to be kept as far as practicable clean.

5. Every fish frier shall cause the room or enclosure in which his stove is situated to be provided with adequate and permanent means of ventilation to the external air.

6. (1) A person carrying on the trade of a fish frier shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all gas or vapour emitted during the process of frying, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

(2) He shall cause every stove used for the purpose of his trade to be provided with side screens and a suitable hood of hard smooth and impervious material, and shall cause such hood to be connected with a flue having a good draught, or he shall cause every pan in such stove to be completely covered with a suitable cover having an aperture which shall communicate directly with such flue or with a suitable condenser.

(3) He shall, except where communication is made with a suitable condenser in accordance with paragraph (2) of this bye-law, cause the gas or vapour either to be discharged from such flue into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or to pass from such flue through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

PROVIDED always that the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Bye-law shall not apply to any premises where the trade of a fish frier was carried on at the date of the confirmation of these Bye-laws, until the expiration of a period of twelve months from such confirmation.

7. Every fish frier shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. Every fish frier shall at all reasonable times afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances or the Surveyor of the Council, or to any Committee specially appointed by the Council in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

9. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council.

PROVIDED nevertheless that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Bye-law.

The foregoing Bye-laws were made by the Urban  
District Council of Beckenham in the County  
of Kent on the 21st day of July, 1913.

G. SUTTON,  
*Chairman.*

F. STEVENS,  
*Clerk.*

(L.S.)

Allowed by the Local Government Board this  
Twenty-ninth day of August, 1913.

H. C. MONRO,  
*Secretary.*

(L.S.)

Acting on behalf of the said Board under the  
authority of their General Order dated the  
Twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOME- WORK.

## I. INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	60	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	230	6	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	19	1	—
Total	309	8	—

### III. HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Inspection of Outworkers' Premises.
	Lists received from Employers.						
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			
	Lists.	Contractors	Workmen.	Lists.	Contractors	Workmen.	
Wearing Apparel :							
(1) Making, &c.	5	5	...	11	11	...	16
(2) Cleaning and Washing ...							

## II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : *				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	6	6	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	...	...	...
	Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...
	Not separate for sexes	...	...	...
		...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (Ss. 97—100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ... ..	12	12	...	...

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	
		Males.	Fe- males.
Bakehouses ... ..	18	48	...
Bootmaking and Repairing ... ..	18	35	...
Bottle Washing ... ..	1	1	...
Builder ... ..	2	10	...
Cabinet Making ... ..	3	3	...
Carpentering ... ..	14	41	...
Coach Building ... ..	1	2	...
Cyclemaking and Repairing ... ..	7	13	...
Dentist, Mechanical ... ..	1	2	...
Disc (Valve) Manufacturing ... ..	2	2	1
Dressmaking ... ..	27	3	97
Firewood Dealing ... ..	1	4	...
Forage ... ..	2	2	...
General Repairing ... ..	1	3	...
Glazers (Lead) ... ..	2	6	...
Gunsmiths ... ..	1	4	...
Harness Making ... ..	1	1	...
Hair Dressing ... ..	3	5	2
Ironmongery ... ..	1	2	...
Jobbing Work... ..	1	1	...
Joinery ... ..	1	4	...
Laundry Work ... ..	77	36	204
Millinery ... ..	3	...	4
Mineral Water Manufacturing ... ..	1	8	...
Motor Engineering ... ..	2	4	...
Picture Frame Making ... ..	2	5	...
Painting ... ..	1	1	...
Plumbing Work ... ..	8	17	...
Polishing ... ..	3	4	...
Saw Milling ... ..	2	3	...
Shoeing Forge ... ..	5	13	...
Smithy... ..	6	9	...
Stone Masonry ... ..	3	14	...
Tailoring ... ..	10	16	2
Umbrella Making ... ..	1	1	...
Upholstering ... ..	7	8	3
Watch and Jewellery Repairing ... ..	1	2	...
Zinc Working... ..	1	4	...
Total number of Workshops on Register ... ..	241		
Total number of workers ... ..		297	313
		610	



## V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901) ... ..	...
<div> <div>Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901)</div> <div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..</div> </div> </div>	...
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	I

Factories include all places in which mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing processes.

The duties of the Health Department in connection with factories are the enforcement of the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.



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Urban District of Beckenham.

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Annual Report of the  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of  
Beckenham.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Eighth Annual Report relative to the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The work of the department for the last half of the year has been somewhat curtailed owing to the reduction and changes in the staff occasioned by the calls of the country to active service.

The Medical Officer of Health took a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and for three weeks the district was without a permanent officer.

Dr. Randell very kindly gave his services to the Council during this period and with his assistance the department continued with the work until such time as a successor could be appointed.

On 14th December, G. C. Walker, M.D., D.P.H., was selected to fill the vacancy.

The Health Visitor, Miss Newhall, volunteered her services and on 31st October she went over to Boulogne at the Base Hospital. Her post was subsequently filled on 25th November in the person of Miss Olive Brocklebank.

The Chief Clerk, K. P. Keywood, who had only just previous to the outbreak of the war, completed his term of service in the Queen's Westminster Territorials, was called upon to re-join the service, and on 1st September he relinquished his office duties and re-enlisted in the 25th County of London Reserve Cyclist Battalion, and on 25th January, 1915, J. F. Cording was appointed temporary Clerk.

It will be seen that in each case where vacancies occurred in the staff, the Council subsequently took steps to fill the same, but of necessity their posts could not be filled at once, and consequently, the department has, along with the rest of the community who

have been left at home to carry on essential duties, felt the strain of disorganisation, but we have endeavoured to carry out the additional work thrown upon us and to keep up the standard of efficiency which we consider is due from the Health Department of this district.

In reviewing the pages of this report, it will be seen that in some matters a less percentage of work has obtained than in previous years, but I feel sure that the foregoing details will be a sufficient explanation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERNEST JACKLING,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*March, 1915.*



### HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

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The workmen employed in this particular branch of sanitary administration have responded to their country's call most loyally. The following men have joined the colours :—

NAME.		REGIMENT.
<i>Dustmen.</i>		
J. Willis	... ..	6th Battalion Royal West Kents
B. Hanscombe	... ..	7th Battalion East Surrey Regiment
A. Field...	... ..	No. 73 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
<i>Assistant Dustmen.</i>		
J. Hillier	... ..	6th Battalion Royal West Kents
J. Glen	... ..	6th Battalion Royal West Kents
S. W. Field	... ..	6th Battalion Royal West Kents
W. Jones	... ..	Royal Field Artillery
W. Fuller	... ..	Army Service Corps

The following men also volunteered, but for one reason or another were rejected : T. Field, A. Dalton, L. Pitt, W. Simmons.

From a total of 16 regular hands, such a record reflects with the greatest credit on the men.

Such an exodus of men as this from a small staff has indeed made it most difficult to keep up the regular and systematic collection of house refuse which appertains in the district, and but for the loyal co-operation of the men who remained at home, it would undoubtedly have been impossible.

The bi-weekly collection of house refuse which was commenced in 1911 was extended this year as suggested in my last report to the months of June, July, August and September. This extended collection was carried out at a cost of £97. During the year 6,687 loads of refuse have been removed to the destructor, as detailed in the following Table.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOADS OF REFUSE REMOVED TO THE DESTRUCTOR DURING 1914.

	District.									
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	Total
January ...	71	78	91	80	73	75	51	77	—	596
February ...	64	67	81	72	61	64	42	68	—	519
March... ...	70	76	88	77	69	70	48	75	—	573
April ... ...	64	72	91	79	66	69	48	73	—	562
May ... ...	73	78	89	80	68	70	48	73	—	579
*June ... ...	49	72	81	66	81	56	62	53	49	569
*July ... ...	51	77	91	66	81	59	66	53	52	596
*August ...	47	64	67	61	69	51	57	45	49	510
*September ...	48	68	78	62	70	48	57	47	52	530
October ...	65	68	75	72	70	66	53	66	6	541
November ...	67	67	74	71	66	67	46	65	—	523
December ...	73	72	85	79	75	78	53	74	—	589
Total ...	742	859	991	865	849	773	631	769	208	6687

\* A bi-weekly collection was carried out during these months.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

209 cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year, of these 164 occurred in different families, while 45 families had more than one infectious case in the house during the year.

The following table gives details as to how these cases were made up, and also some information as to the sanitary condition of the premises where these cases occurred. In every case where defects were discovered, the owners of the property at the request of the Department have put the same into order.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of Houses affected.	No. of Houses where Drains were tested with smoke.	No. of Houses where Sanitary Arrangements were inspected without test.	No. of Houses where Drains were found to be in order.	No. of Houses at which defects were found.
Scarlet Fever ...	98	75	5	70	65	10
Diphtheria ...	98	86	86	—	56	30
Enteric Fever...	3	3	2	1	3	—
Erysipelas ...	10	10	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

In connection with these cases the following information is interesting as showing to some extent the attention given to infectious disease.

- 597 Visits made.
- 418 Letters, post-cards, and notices sent out.
- 91 Houses where drains were tested.
- 11 Houses where drains were re-laid.
- 70 Re-inspections made.
- 150 Cases removed to hospital.
- 52 Cases dealt with after office hours.
- 153 Days the disinfecter has been in use.
- 5,688 Articles disinfected.
- 94 Rooms stripped of wall-paper and repapered.

The steam disinfecter has been in use 153 days during the year and the following articles have been sterilised :—

Month.	Carpets, Rugs and Fiderdowns.		Mats.	Mattresses.	Palliasses.	Beds.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Sheets.	Blankets.	Quilts.	Curtains.	Clothing.	Cushions.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
January ...	6	18	6	6	...	32	54	23	41	85	15	58	148	26	11	529
February ...	3	13	10	12	3	40	51	19	44	60	26	42	105	14	24	466
March ...	7	19	11	6	...	30	42	21	33	59	15	45	195	17	28	528
April ...	11	25	16	16	4	34	53	19	50	75	27	60	148	17	31	586
May ...	5	16	12	10	...	24	41	13	23	49	14	22	145	17	6	397
June ...	2	14	9	...	...	23	45	15	29	47	17	29	77	14	6	327
July ...	3	16	6	4	...	40	42	21	50	53	24	66	158	10	20	513
August ...	...	1	3	6	...	16	14	5	20	31	13	17	51	4	24	205
September	6	3	2	7	...	22	20	14	24	34	16	24	52	3	16	243
October ...	6	18	8	15	...	46	59	21	54	85	36	54	445	13	12	872
November	...	8	...	16	...	27	47	14	31	45	30	44	173	13	16	464
December ...	6	16	8	15	2	43	51	25	48	77	31	29	162	24	21	558
Total ...	55	167	91	113	9	377	519	210	447	700	264	490	1859	172	215	5688

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, section 131, requires a register to be kept of all such premises within the District.

### FACTORIES.

These include all places in which mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing processes.

### WORKSHOPS.

These include any premises (not being factories) in which manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for the purpose of gain in or incidental to the making, altering, repairing, finishing or adapting for sale of any article, and to or over which the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control.

### WORKPLACES.

These include any place where work is done permanently, and where people assemble together to do work permanently of some kind or other. The kitchen of restaurants, etc., though they are not workshops, come within the meaning of the term workplace.

### OUTWORKERS.

These are for the most part private residences, the occupiers receiving work from tradespeople to take home and finish. The Secretary of State has declared the nature of the trades which shall come under this head, while section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, requires the occupier of every factory and workshop to forward lists of such outworkers to the District Council on the first day of February and August in each year.

In connection with the inspection of these premises attention is given to the suitability and cleanliness of the same, and to take care that work is not received if there be any infectious or contagious disease in the house.

There are on the Register kept by the Council in relation to the Factory and Workshops Act, particulars of the following :—

- 52 Factories.
- 177 Workshops.
- 12 Workplaces.
- 16 Outworkers.

These premises together give employment to 626 persons. It will, therefore, be readily seen how necessary it is that registration and inspection of the premises should be carried out.

In the case of factories the only duty performed by the Department under the Act is that of requiring proper and efficient sanitary accommodation. For workshops and workplaces the duties are much more numerous and include such matters as lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, air-space, drainage, sanitary accommodation, etc.

In connection with these premises 309 visits have been made, and 12 notices served to remedy defects, all of which have been complied with.

### **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**

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During the year the Kent County Council decided to appoint a whole time analyst. It therefore became necessary for the Council to consider if they could continue to legally employ the Analyst who had done the analytical work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the past 20 years or more. It was decided that the only person who could carry out this work would be the newly appointed Analyst of the County, and the Council therefore directed the necessary change to be made and the samples are now being reported upon by the Kent County Council official.

In my previous reports I have been able to append a table giving the constituent parts of each sample of milk examined from figures kindly supplied by the Analyst. This year I am only able to give them up to the time when the change was made as the only information now given (except in the case of adulterated samples) is Genuine, Good, Fair, and Inferior.

It is greatly to be regretted that this information is lost to the Council, for after being at the expense of taking and analysing samples, it can surely only be right and proper that the necessary information should be given for judging for oneself as to what might be considered Good, Fair, or Inferior.



	Total Solids.	Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.
Government Standard	<b>11.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>8.50</b>
1	13.61	4.52	9.09
2	12.84	3.87	8.97
3	12.44	3.67	8.77
4	12.31	3.58	8.73
5	12.14	3.28	8.66
6	12.03	3.15	8.88
7	12.01	3.49	8.52
8	12.00	3.36	8.64
9	11.93	3.28	8.65
10	11.87	3.22	8.65
11	11.85	3.23	8.62
12	11.59	3.42	8.17‡
13	10.71	2.06	8.65*
14	10.14	1.28	8.86*
15	7.99	2.30	5.69‡†

\* Separated Milk. ‡ Below limit for non-fatty solids. † Deficient in fat.

The following Table gives a general summary of the work for the past eleven years.

Year.	No. Samples.	No. Genuine.	No. Adulterated.
1904	57	53	4
1905	91	82	9
1906	93	82	11
1907	35	33	2
1908	84	81	3
1909	123	122	1
1910	119	114	5
1911	116	109	7
1912	99	94	5
1913	121	114	7
1914	67	62	5

Together with those samples taken by the Kent County Council Inspector, 127 samples have been submitted to the Public Analyst during the year comprising :—

New Milk ... ..	70	Cocoa Essence ...	1
Butter ... ..	30	Demerara Sugar ...	1
Cream ... ..	11	Fine Oatmeal ...	1
Self Raising Flour...	4	Olive Oil ... ..	1
Separated Milk ...	4	Ground Rice ...	1
Pepper ... ..	2	Tapioca ... ..	1

Of the samples submitted by myself, the Analyst issued 5 certificates of adulteration as under :—

3 Cream.

2 New Milk.

In the case of the sample of Milk No. 430, the certificate of adulteration showed it to contain the parts as under :—

Milk ... ..	66.9 parts.
Added water ...	33.1 „
	<hr/>
	100.0
	<hr/>

The circumstances of this case were quite unusual, and require some little explanation as proceedings were found to be impossible

The Vendor was met in the street carrying a milk-pail to which was attached three smaller cans. A sample of milk was obtained from the pail being carried. The Analyst's certificate showed it to contain the parts as under :—

Milk ... ..	96.1 parts.
Added water ...	3.9 „
	<hr/>
	100.0
	<hr/>

It was after considerable pressure had been brought to bear that the contents of the three smaller cans was made known. One contained milk and the other two plain water.

Demand was made to be served from the can containing the milk, whereupon the vendor declared the same to be "Milk and Water" and refused payment. The sample however was taken and subsequently proved to be of the exceedingly poor quality indicated by the foregoing figures.

The object of carrying milk cans containing water can only be surmised. The reason given was that it was used for washing the cans while on the round.

The next sample of milk reported against was No. 442. This was one of a series which were taken in course of delivery at a railway station. The Analyst's report was as under :—

Solids other than fat	...	...	8.97 per cent.
Fat	...	...	0.48 „
Water	...	...	90.55 „
<hr/>			
			100.00
<hr/>			

The sample is therefore deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 84 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained less than 3, namely 0.48 per cent. of fat (Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901).

The figures tended clearly to show that the milk in question was "separated" and not "new milk." The matter was carefully taken up with the vendor, and after a satisfactory explanation had been received, further action was considered unnecessary.

Three certificates under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, were issued, in each case for infringing the Regulations by omitting to declare by label the amount and nature of preservatives which were added.

Technical difficulties arose in the case of No. 421 and proceedings were not considered desirable.

In the case of samples Nos. 420 and 437 proceedings were taken before the Magistrate, the result of which may be seen on referring to Table No. III.

PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907,

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Nature of Sample.	MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED.				CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.			Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.		No. of instances where requirements as to labelling have not been observed (apart from analysis).	THICKENING SUBSTANCES. ADDITION TO.		
	No. Examined.	No. free from Preservatives.	No. with Preservatives present.	Nature of Preservatives.	Action taken.	No. Examined.	Correct Statement on label.	Incorrect Statement on label.	Above 35 %	Below 35 %	Cream.	Preserved Cream.	Action taken.
Milk ...	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	2	—	2	Boric Acid	Summoned	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
"	1	—	1	"	Cautioned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

## SAMPLES OF CREAM SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR ANALYSIS.

Nature of Sample.		Submitted under S. F. & D. Act.	Submitted under P. H. (Milk & Cream) Regulations.	Sold as unpreserved Cream.	Preservative present and not declared by label.		Preservative present as declared by label.	Result of Analysis.
Cream.	Preserved Cream.				Nature.	Amount present.		
I	...	...	I	I	Boric Acid	0.329 %	...	Boric Acid 0.329 %
I	...	...	I	I	Boric Acid	0.10 %	...	Boric Acid 0.10 %
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	Not exceeding 0.5 %	Boric Acid 0.28 %
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	0.5 %	Boric Acid 0.28 %
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	0.5 %	Free from preservatives.
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	0.5 %	Boric Acid 0.33 %
I	...	...	I	I	Boric Acid	0.43 %	...	Boric Acid 0.43 %
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	0.5 %	Boric Acid 0.40 %
...	I	...	I	...	...	...	0.5 %	Boric Acid 0.40 %



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

---

157 houses have been inspected under Sec. 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of Houses.	Name of Road.
33    ...    ...	Burnhill Road.
35    ...    ...	Yewtree Road.
20    ...    ...	Ravenscroft Road.
1    ...    ...	High Street.
24    ...    ...	Limes Road.
44    ...    ...	Chancery Lane.
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
157	
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>	

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... ..	157
Number of dwelling houses, which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	—
Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	—
Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	—
Number of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ... ..	157
Number of dwelling houses, which after the making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation ... ..	—

In respect of the six houses in Brooks Place, High Street, mentioned in my last report as being premises concerning which Closing Orders had been made and which were then the subject of consideration, I am pleased to be able to report that 3 of the houses have now been pulled down, 2 are empty, and the sixth is about to be vacated, and I have every reason to believe that in a very short time the whole of the site will be cleared.

The houses selected for this systematic house to house inspection have been those of the smaller class with rentals varying from 5s. 6d. to 15s. per week.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

### WEEKLY RENTALS.

Rooms	5/6	5/9	6/6	7/6	8/-	8/6	8/9	9/-	9/9	10/-	10/3	10/6	11/-	11/6	12/-	12/6	13/-	13/3	14/-	15/-	Totals.
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	5	...	4	35	1	1	1	...	6	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	61
5	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	2	...	2	13	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	38
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	2	1	7	6	...	...	2	46
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	5	3	4	35	7	2	1	7	6	33	2	2	16	5	3	7	10	1	5	3	157

At most of the houses some matter was noticed requiring attention, the principal cause of complaint being dampness, defective roof and rain-water pipes, dirty rooms, defective interior walls and floors, defective drains and uncovered domestic water supply cisterns.

Year.	NAME OF ROAD.	Houses Inspected.	In order.	Defective.	With Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	With Defective Flushing Apparatus to W.C.'s.	With Defective Soil and Vent. Pipes.	With broken and improperly sealed Manhole Covers.	With Defective Fresh Air Inlets.	With Defective Sink Waste Pipes.	The Yard Paving of which was Defective.	With Leaky Roofs or Defective Rain Water Pipes and Guttering.	With Defective Walls, Floors and Ceilings.	The Rooms of which were damp.	Without or Defective Dustbins.	With Dirty Interior Rooms.	The Rooms of which were over-crowded.	At which fowls and rabbits or other animals were kept in backyard.	The domestic Water Supply from which is taken from Cisterns.	The domestic Water Supply Cisterns of which were uncovered.
1910	Kimberley Rd.	53	4	49	15	2	7	2	33	8	2	13	10	5	2	7	19	4	17	13	7
	Kimberley Rd	10	2	8	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	5	4	4
	Railway View	9	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	7	3	...	3	2	2	...	...
	Sultan Street	42	4	38	9	5	1	8	6	2	2	6	27	11	12	24	14	...	10	24	12
	Upper Elmers End Road ...	14	...	14	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	7	10	2	1	14	7	...	4	7	...
1911	Leach's Cott.	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Eden Road ...	59	2	57	18	7	6	20	24	9	28	17	39	19	30	11	16	...	26	21	3
	Harris's Yard	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
	High Street ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Brook's Place	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	...
1912	Gowland Place	30	4	26	1	1	3	10	3	3	2	6	8	4	17	1	7	...	8	11	8
	Eden Road ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Crampton Road	39	1	38	9	1	10	8	4	...	6	8	16	26	24	8	29	...	8	4	3
	Crampton Road	22	1	21	...	2	1	1	...	...	8	10	8	9	16	...	6	...	9	...	...
1913	Parish Lane ...	63	3	60	10	7	17	13	6	6	8	19	15	39	50	12	36	1	15	22	2
	Croydon Road	56	4	52	7	5	2	30	5	4	9	24	18	19	31	7	29	...	29	16	5
	Burnhill Road	23	1	22	...	...	5	4	2	...	3	4	6	8	14	1	5	...	...	13	5
	Brook's Place...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	2	1	4	...	1	...	...
1914	Burnhill Road	33	3	30	19	1	10	12	2	4	4	13	8	11	16	3	4	1	6	24	12
	Yewtree Road	35	1	34	...	1	6	7	1	1	1	10	16	11	20	2	16	...	4	14	13
	Ravenscroft Road ...	20	...	20	5	3	5	13	2	...	6	9	14	19	16	9	18	...	4	7	6
	High Street ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Limes Road ...	24	2	22	8	1	2	7	...	...	10	2	13	3	11	1	5	...	12	9	2
	Chancery Lane	44	7	37	10	1	5	8	1	...	10	8	20	19	12	3	21	...	11	23	8

41 preliminary notices and 2 statutory notices have been served and of these 36 have been satisfactorily complied with, in 3 cases the works are at present in hand, and in 4 cases further action will become necessary.

19 sanitary notices under this heading were outstanding at the end of last year, these have now all received the necessary attention.

Year.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	In order.	Defective.	Particulars of structural defects found.				Remedied.	Works in hand.
					Defective drains.	Want of damp proof course.	Defective roofs, gutters and rain water pipes.	Defective walls, floors and ceilings.		
1911	Sultan Street— Nos. 1 to 33 ...	17	1	16	...	...	15	7	14	2 (Empty)
	Nos. 2 to 22 ...	11	3	8	...	...	7	3	7	1 (Empty)
	Atlas Terrace— Nos. 1 to 5 ...	5	1	4	4	...	1	1	4	...
	Upper Elmer's End Road— Nos. 18 to 26 & 30	6	2	4	1	...	3	1	4	...
	Leach's Cottages— Nos. 1, 3, 4, & 5	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
	High Street— Nos. 82, 84 & 86	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Harris's Yard ...	3	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Eden Road ...	14	4	10	3	...	8	6	10	...
	Brooks Place ...	5	...	5	...	5	5	4	...	...
	Eden Road— Nos. 48 to 56 ...	5	1	4	1	...	3	2	4	...
1913	Croydon Road— Nos. 27 to 33 and Lodge ...	6	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Brook's Place— Nos. 2 to 6 ...	5	...	5	...	3	5	4	...	...
1914	Limes Road— Nos. 1 to 9 ...	5	...	5	1	3	3	2	5	...
	Chancery Lane— Nos. 29 to 33 ...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	3

DWELLING-HOUSES INSPECTED UNDER AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909, AND THE INSPECTION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS, 1910.

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Year.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	In order.	Defective.	Particulars of structural defects found.				Remedied.	Work in hand.
					Defective drains.	Want of damp proofing course.	Defective roofs, gutters and rain water pipes.	Defective walls, floors and ceilings.		
1910	Kimberley Road— Nos. 1 to 47 ... Nos. 2 to 58 ...	24 29	12 18	12 11	5 7	... ...	7 2	3 1	12 11	... ...
1911	Kimberley Road— Nos. 60 to 78 ... Railway View— Nos. 1 to 9 ... Sultan Street— Nos. 24 to 40 ... Upper Elmer's End Road— Nos. 2 to 16 & 28 Leach's Cottages— No. 2 ... High Street— Nos. 76, 78, & 80 Eden Road— Nos. 1 to 9, 13 to 69 and 21A ... Nos. 2 to 24 ... Brook's Place ...	10 9 9 9 9 1 3	8 2 4 3 ... 1	2 7 5 6 1 2	1 ... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	1 5 3 6 ... 1 1	... 7 ... 2 ... 7 7 1	2 7 5 6 1 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ...
1912	Eden Road— No. 58 ... Gowland Place— Nos. 1 to 30 ... Crampton Road— Nos. 53 to 131	1 30 40	... 19 6	1 11 34	... 2 11	... ... ...	1 8 15	1 6 32	1 19 33	... ... 1 (Empty)



Year.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	In order.	Defective.	Particulars of structural defects found.				Remedied.	Work in hand.
					Defective drains.	Want of damp proof course.	Defective roofs, gutters and rain water pipes.	Defective walls, floors and ceilings.		
1913	Crampton Road— Nos. 50 to 90 ... Parish Lane— Nos. 1 to 56 and 75 to 81 ... 7, Lennard Road... Croydon Road— Nos. 2 to 16 & 22 Nos. 1 to 25 and 37 to 61 ... Lutterworth Ter.— Nos. 1 to 15 ... Burnhill Road— Nos. 1 to 23 ... Brook's Place— No. 1 ...	21 63 1 9 26 15 23 1	9 18 ... 4 11 5 11 ...	12 45 1 5 14 10 12 1	... 8 ... ... 7 3 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ... ... 1	8 13 1 4 4 7 7 1	9 38 ... 1 9 8 8 1	12 43 1 5 14 ... 3 ...	... 2 ... ... ... 10 9 ...
	Burnhill Road— Nos. 24 to 53 and Melrose Villas ... Yewtree Road— Nos. 1 to 35 ... Ravenscroft Rd.— Nos. 75 to 101 & 127 to 137 ... High Street— No. 85 ... Limes Road— Nos. 1 to 47 ... Chancery Lane— Nos. 1 to 43 & 2 to 40 ...	33 35 20 1 19 41	3 1 ... ... 2 7	30 34 20 1 17 34	19 ... 5 ... 7 10	16 20 16 ... 8 11	8 16 14 1 10 18	11 11 19 ... 1 19	32 24 6 1 17 21	1 11 14 ... ... 20

## GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

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### SCOPE OF ADMINISTRATION.

The following Acts, Regulations and Bye-laws are administered from this Department :—

Petroleum Acts, 1871-1881.  
 Public Health Act, 1875.  
 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899.  
 Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1885-1903.  
 Margarine Act, 1887.  
 Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889.  
 Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.  
 Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.  
 Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.  
 Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1894.  
 Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901-1907.  
 Beckenham Urban District Council Act, 1903.  
 Removal of Offensive Matter Act, 1906.  
 Public Health Act (Amendment Act, 1907 (part).)  
 Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.  
 Notification of Births Act, 1907.  
 Cleansing of Persons Act, 1907.  
 Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.  
 Rag Flock Act, 1911.  
 Shops Acts, 1912-1913.  
 Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

Regulations :—

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 1885, 1887, 1899.  
 Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.  
 Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902.  
 Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.  
 Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.  
 Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.  
 Housing, Town Planning, etc., Regulations, 1909.  
 Anthrax Order, 1910.  
 Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

## Bye-laws made in respect of :—

Houses-let-in-lodgings, 1883.

Nuisances in connection with removal of offensive and noxious matter, 1893.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, 1899.

Means of escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops, 1907.

Cleansing of Cisterns, 1909.

Slaughterhouses.

Mortuary.

A greater number of houses have been entirely and partially redrained than in the preceding year. The figures are as follows :—entirely redrained 63, and partially redrained 34, and are detailed in the following Table.

DRAINS ENTIRELY RE-LAID.			DRAINS PARTIALLY RE-LAID.		
Name of Road.		No. of Houses.	Name of Road.		No. of Houses.
Albemarle Road...	...	1	Albemarle Road ...	...	2
Alexandra Recreation Ground	...	1	Blandford Road ...	...	1
Avenue Road	...	2	Burnhill Road ...	...	4
Avenue, The	...	2	Chaffinch Road ...	...	1
Birkbeck Road	...	1	Clock House Road	...	1
Brackley Road	...	1	Copers Cope Road	...	1
Burnhill Road	...	18	Crescent Road ...	...	1
Copers Cope Road	...	3	Croydon Road ...	...	1
Croydon Road	...	1	Crystal Palace Park Road	...	2
Crystal Palace Park Road	...	3	Durham Avenue ...	...	1
Durham Road	...	2	Hayne Road ...	...	1
Elm Road	...	1	High Street ...	...	1
Foxgrove Road	...	1	Knoll, The ...	...	1
High Street	...	5	Lucas Road ...	...	1
Kent House Road	...	1	Manor Way ...	...	1
Kingswood Road	...	2	Mays Hill Road ...	...	1
Lawrie Park Road	...	1	Newlands Park ...	...	3
Limes Road	...	6	Parklangley ...	...	1
Manor Road	...	1	Park Road ...	...	2
Marlow Road	...	3	Scotts Lane ...	...	1
Newlands Park	...	1	Shortlands Grove	...	1
Park Road	...	1	Thayers Farm Road	...	1
Pelham Road	...	1	Westmoreland Road	...	1
Valley Road	...	1	Wickham Road ...	...	1
Venner Road	...	2	Wickham Way ...	...	1
Wickham Road	...	1	Woodbastwick Road	...	1

This is a branch of Public Health work to which much care and attention is given. Plans are required of all re-drainage work, and these must be approved before the work is commenced.

All new drains are tested with water and passed before being covered in, and an actual sketch plan is made on the job, giving particulars of the inspections made, etc., and these are subsequently filed for future reference. 97 plans have been prepared, 308 visits made, and 297 water tests applied.

The following table gives particulars of 88 houses, the drains of which have been tested with smoke. This table also gives the nature of the chief defects discovered.

NAME OF ROAD.	Houses Inspected.	In order.	Defective.	With Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	With Defective Flushing Apparatus to W.C.s.	With Defective Soil and Vent Pipes.	With broken and improperly sealed Manhole Covers.	With Defective Fresh Air Inlets.	With Defective Sink Waste Pipes.	The Yard Paving of which was Defective.	With Leaky Roofs and Defective Rain Water Pipes and Guttering.	With Defective Walls, Floors and Ceilings.	The Rooms of which were damp.	Without or Defective Dustbins.	With Dirty Interior Rooms.	The Rooms of which were over- crowded.	At which fowls and rabbits or other animals were kept in backyard.	The domestic Water Supply from which is taken from Cisterns.	The domestic Water Supply Cistern of which were uncovered.
Church Fields Road	7	3	4	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	4	4	...	...	...	4	I	...
Balgowan Road ...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Street	4	...	4	4	I	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	I	2	I	...	...	I	I	I
Mackenzie Road	6	4	2	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Crystal Palace Park Road ...	3	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Yewtree Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	...	I	I
Lawrie Park Road	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clock House Road	3	2	I	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Durban Road	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Blandford Road	7	I	6	2	...	2	2	2	I	...	...	...	2	4	...	I	...	I	4	2
Sidney Road	5	I	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
Bromley Gardens	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marlow Road	I	...	I	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	...
Copers Cope Road...	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	I
Seward Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Acacia Road	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mays Hill Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rowden Road	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	I	2	...	...	...	I	I	...	I	...	I	2	I
Belmont Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Alexandra Road	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Venner Road	3	2	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
Villiers Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Warwick Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Ravenscroft Road	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	2
Beckenham Road ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bromley Road	2	...	2	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Westmoreland Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Manor Road	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	...
Durham Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Wiverton Road	2	...	2	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Kingshall Road	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelham Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaffinch Road	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Oakwood Avenue	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Kingswood Road (Shortlands)	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Barnmead Road	I	...	I	...	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Kent House Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
Chancery Lane	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	I	...	...
Malmains Way	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
The Avenue	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Avenue Road	I	...	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	I
Kimberley Road	I	...	I	...	...	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birkbeck Road	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I
Park Road...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newlands Park	I	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Station Road (Penge)	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennyson Road	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byne Road	I	...	I	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Worsley Bridge Rd.	I	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
Kingswood Road (Penge) ...	2	I	I	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...



The following gives particulars respecting the abatement of nuisances :—

*Drainage and Sanitary arrangements.*

- 49 choked drains cleansed or repaired.
- 52 waste pipes trapped.
- 78 galvanised iron dustbins provided.
- 11 waste pipes disconnected from drains.
- 11 rain-water pipes disconnected.
- 28 rain-water shooting and down pipes repaired.
- 26 house sinks repaired or renewed.
- 18 water closets or flushing apparatus repaired.
- 29 water closet apartments repaired or cleansed.
- 29 soil pipes repaired or renewed.
- 1 urinal remodelled or cleansed.
- 1 new urinal constructed.
- 126 manhole covers provided.
- 113 manhole covers sealed
- 2 drains flushed after typhoid fever.
- 48 drain ventilating shafts provided.
- 9 drain ventilating shafts repaired or lengthened.
- 35 water supply cisterns provided with covers.
- 33 water supply cisterns cleansed.

*Dwelling houses.*

- 419 rooms fumigated.
- 32 floors and ceilings repaired.
- 157 houses systematically inspected.
- 249 houses inspected on complaint or otherwise.
- 57 dampness remedied.
- 47 roofs repaired.
- 126 general repairs executed.
- 75 houses or parts cleansed.
- 3 overcrowding abated.
- 21 caravans removed.

*Yard areas.*

- 4 drains provided to yards.
- 27 back yards paved or repaired.
- 12 drains to stables and garages provided.

*Keeping of Animals.*

- 37 improper keeping of animals prohibited.
- 12 accumulations of offensive matter removed.
- 5 manure pits repaired or provided.

*Miscellaneous nuisances.*

- 3 smoke nuisances dealt with.

In connection with this work 422 Preliminary Notices and 8 Statutory Notices have been served, and of these there only remain 20 Notices, the requirements respecting which have not been complied with. It is very gratifying to note that in respect of this very large number of Notices, it has not been necessary to resort in one single instance to legal proceedings.

**PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS.**

The duties imposed on the Sanitary Inspector in this district are varied to such an extent that very few, if any, of the traders escape a visit from one cause or other during the year.

The following will show how complete this list is:—

- 241 factories and workshops.
- 44 petroleum stores.
- 28 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.
- 19 bake-houses.
- 2 slaughter-houses.
- 34 ice-cream shops.
- 5 fried fish shops.
- 11 servants' registry offices.
- 16 outworkers.
- 7 restaurant kitchens.

These premises are liable to continual inspection and visits are, as a matter of fact, made at all kinds of odd times, and although it is necessary to complain and speak with some force at times, yet speaking generally, those premises where food is prepared and sold for human consumption have been kept both clean and tidy, there is improvement to be noticed in the cowsheds, it is rare, indeed, to find the shop milk pail uncovered, and in the various workshops any requirement which has been brought to the notice of the occupier has been put right.

### **BILLETING TROOPS IN BECKENHAM.**

The Local Government Board, under dates of August 31st and October 21st, 1914, issued to Local Authorities two circulars, headed :

“ Co-operation between Civil and Military Sanitary Services.”

The Board intimated in these circulars that their object was to secure that the assistance which Local Authorities and their expert sanitary officers could give in connection with the sanitary condition of military quarters, the prevention of infectious disease, and other matters affecting the health of troops should be fully utilised.

The Board mentioned the following points as indicating to some extent the lines which such co-operation should take :—

- (1) That each Medical Officer of Health should place himself in communication with the local military authorities offering his services.
- (2) That each Medical Officer of Health should give information and assistance to military sanitary officers as to—  
     Water supplies,  
     Disposal of refuse,  
     Drainage and conservancy arrangements,  
     Control of infectious disease, etc.
- (3) That the assistance of the sanitary inspector should be secured.
- (4) A system of inter-notification of infectious disease both by Military and Civil sanitary officers was arranged.
- (5) The value of anti-typhoid inoculation was indicated.
- (6) The probable need for increased hospital accommodation for small-pox and enteric fever was emphasised.
- (7) The services of the medical staff of the Board were offered to Medical Officers of Health for consultation ; and local visits by medical inspectors were announced.

Beckenham has shared along with the myriad of other towns the duty of housing and caring for troops suddenly poured into the District.

When the first contingent arrived somewhere about November quite a sensation was caused and many were the rumours as to where the men were going to be billeted. The Public Health

Department shared along with the rest the same uncertainty, and it was not until the men were actually on the point of arrival that we heard that :

Kelsey Manor,  
Village Place, and  
Oakwood,

had been secured for the purpose.

As soon as this information had become authentic we at once made enquiries respecting the sanitary conveniences, but then only to find the builder at work under the direction of the military authorities. One at least of the premises we knew to be undrained and unsuitable for this reason for housing a large number of men. Protests were made respecting certain measures which were being proposed in connection with the sanitary conveniences, but although we were successful in obtaining some modifications, yet the nature of the alterations actually made did not, and does not at the present time, coincide with the views of the Public Health Department, and it has been left even up to the time of writing for further improvements to be made.

Next in order come along the temporary hospitals for caring for wounded men sent home from the front and these have been established at :

“ Whitegarth,” Cumberland Road.  
Christ Church Sunday School Rooms, Fairfield Road.  
Kelsey Cottage, Kelsey Park.  
Shortlands Parish Room, Valley Road.  
“ Elstree,” Westmoreland Road.  
“ Langley Wood,” Barnfieldwood Road.

Then come the Hostels for Belgian Refugees. These are situate as under :—

76, Albemarle Road.  
2, The Avenue.  
13, Beckenham Road.  
19, Beckenham Road.  
5, Brackley Road.  
52, Crystal Palace Park Road.  
“ Nancy,” Durham Avenue.  
2, Foxgrove Road.  
32, Foxgrove Road.

2, Lawrie Park Crescent.  
 61, Lawrie Park Road.  
 50, Manor Road.  
 94, Ravensbourne Avenue.  
 "Thornford," 11, Shortlands Road.  
 "Birch Cottage," 21, Shortlands Road.  
 "Kingsbury," 2, Valley Road.  
 "South Hill Lodge," 33, Westmoreland Road.  
 45, Westmoreland Road.

Most of these homes were inspected before being brought into use.

The fumigation of all soldiers' uniforms has been carried out immediately upon their arrival and the uniforms of most of the men stationed at the various billets have also been fumigated.

The incidence of infectious disease amongst all these men has been remarkably small, one case of enteric fever only having been notified.

The prompt and frequent removal of house refuse has also been considered and arrangements have been completed for all refuse to be removed from the Hospitals and Hostels three times per week.

Then too, there is the occasional billeting of troops on residents generally, and for this purpose arrangements have been made so that men may not be sent into homes where infectious disease has just occurred or into any area where in the opinion of the Public Health Department it would be better to avoid.

### **PETROLEUM ACTS.**

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The duty imposed upon me in the administration of these Acts is to report to the Council upon the suitability of any premises at which it is proposed to sell or store petroleum coming within the jurisdiction of the Acts, and also to take samples of oils capable of giving off an inflammable vapour below that of the legal standard, viz., 73° Fahr.

The storing of petrol is considerably on the increase, this to some extent being accounted for by the fact that no expense is involved



by applying for a license. In most towns a fee of 5s. is charged, and this no doubt is a wise condition bearing in mind the highly inflammable nature of the article in question.

The following is a complete list of the premises where petrol is stored as taken from the Register :—

Name.	Amount of Petroleum for which Licence is granted.
Batten, E. ... ..	400 gallons.
Batten, E. ... ..	120 „
Batten, E. ... ..	20 „
Botting, W. ... ..	40 „
Campbell, A. ... ..	24 „
Clarke, G. W. ... ..	200 „
Cox & Co., H. ... ..	20 „
Dexter Motor Car Co. ...	40 „
Direct Supply Aerated Water Co. ... ..	400 „
Foot, H. K. ... ..	400 „
Honey, J. & Co. ... ..	20 „
Kay, G. ... ..	4 barrels.
Moore & Son, J. J. ... ..	24 gallons.
Purdue, C. ... ..	30 „
Randall, S. ... ..	100 „
Reading, G. E. & Son ...	25 „
Saunders, C. ... ..	50 „
Shepherd, A. H. ... ..	80 „
Smith & Owen ... ..	50 „
Smith, W. M. ... ..	5 „
Stevens, F. ... ..	150 „
Tilling, Ltd., T. ... ..	60 „
Uridge, J. ... ..	60 „
Worswick, Alfred ... ..	20 „
Batten, E. (Carbide of Calcium)	1 hundredweight.
Clarke, G. W. (Carbide of Cal- cium) ... ..	2 „

Each one of these stores has been inspected during the year and in order that the Fire Brigade Superintendent might be fully aware as to the exact situation of these stores in case of fire, I arranged with him for a visit of inspection and subsequently supplied him with a plan of the premises on which was indicated the position of each of these stores.

These licences require renewal on the 1st January each year, and so that emphasis might be given to the necessity of maintaining proper protection against fire the following letter has been sent out with each renewal of the Licence :—

“DEAR SIR,

*re* PETROLEUM ACTS, 1871 AND 1891.

I have pleasure in enclosing you your licence to keep Petroleum for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

In so doing I should like to draw your attention to the clauses in the licence which have special reference in respect of safety and especially Clauses Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 16.

I also wish to emphasize the importance of your seeing that the stock is kept at all times properly locked and inaccessible to any but properly authorised persons, and having regard to the highly inflammable and explosive nature of petrol and the ineffectiveness of water in the control of such, it is particularly essential that sand in sufficient quantities should be kept in the immediate neighbourhood of the store ready for use in case of any accident from fire.

Your licence is renewed conditionally upon your giving these matters your personal and prompt attention.

Yours faithfully.

ERNEST JACKLING,  
*Sanitary Inspector.”*

58 samples of Petroleum have been tested for the flash-point and these ranged from 101° Fahr. to 125° Fahr.

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

There are no large manufactories in the district so that the residents very rightly look upon this nuisance with some exactitude. There were 3 complaints received during the year.

- (1) The railway engines running on the S.E. and C. Railway line.
- (2) The Public Baths chimney.
- (3) The Radium Factory, Elmers End.

The first is a complaint which is more or less justified, for at times in Clock House, Copers Cope, Albemarle and Elmers End

districts the observations taken have substantiated the complaint, but on each occasion, after representations had been made to the Railway Company, a visit from the Locomotive Superintendent ensued and in a very short time the drivers of engines have become aware that more care was necessary in stoking and the matter righted itself automatically.

In the case of the second complaint the observations taken did not justify the complaint. The matter was, however, brought to the notice of the Baths Superintendent, and nothing further has been heard.

The third complaint of smoke nuisance arose in connection with the Radium Factory and was no doubt occasioned by the fact of using the plant before a proper chimney had been erected.

A further complaint in connection with the factory, which assumed the proportions of a well-signed memorial was received complaining of noxious fumes arising therefrom. The complaint was very fully investigated and this too was attributable to a similar cause, viz., a too early application of an uncompleted plant.

### NEW LEGISLATION.

THE FABRICS MISDESCRIPTION ACT, 1913 (3 and 4 Geo. 5, Ch. 17).

This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1914. The principal provisions are :—

1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or expose, or have in his possession for sale any textile fabric either in the piece, or made up into garments, or in any other form, to which is attributed expressly or inferentially the quality of non-inflammability, or safety from fire, or any degree of such quality of non-inflammability or safety from fire—

(1) by wording or marking, descriptive or otherwise—

(a) upon the material ; or

(b) upon any wrapper or band ; or

(c) contained in any letterpress or writing referring to the material ; or

(2) by verbal representation at the time of sale ;

unless such textile fabric conforms to such standard of non-inflammability as may be prescribed by regulations to be made

by the Secretary of State, and, if any person sells, or has in his possession, textile fabric in contravention of this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding, in the case of a first offence, ten pounds, or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, fifty pounds.

NOTE.—*The following Regulations prescribing the standard of non-inflammability were made by the Secretary of State on the 20th January, 1914, viz. :*

1. A textile fabric shall be deemed to conform to the standard of non-inflammability if, when tested in accordance with the prescribed method of testing, it is not set alight, or, if set alight, burns without a flame or with a flame which does not spread but converges and dies out.

2. The prescribed method of testing shall be as follows :

A sample of the fabric measuring not less than one square yard shall be taken, and, after it has been four times in succession thoroughly washed with soap and water, dried and ironed, shall be suspended vertically without folds or creases and so that the lower edge shall not be a selvedge or a folded edge. The flame of a wax taper not less than  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch or more than  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch in thickness shall then be brought in contact with the fabric at its lower edge and shall be kept in contact for not less than twelve or more than fifteen seconds.

3. That where in any proceedings against a person charged with an offence under this Act, it is proved that an offence under this Act has been committed, but that the person charged with the offence—

(a) purchased the textile fabric in respect of which the offence was committed from a person resident within the United Kingdom who sold the textile fabric under a warranty that it complied with the prescribed standard of non-inflammability ; and

(b) took reasonable steps to ascertain, and did in fact believe in the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty ;

the person so charged shall be entitled upon an information duly laid by him to have the person who gave the warranty



brought before the court, and that person may be summarily convicted of the offence, and the person originally charged shall be exempt from any fine, and the person so convicted shall, in the discretion of the court, also be liable to pay any costs incidental to the proceedings.

4. That where a person is charged with having textile fabric in his possession in contravention of this Act, any such material proved in the proceedings to have been found in his possession shall be deemed to be intended for sale as aforesaid unless the contrary is proved.

5. (1) That it shall be the duty of every local authority to enforce the provisions of this Act within their district, and for that purpose any male or female person or officer whom the local authority may appoint shall have power, if so authorised by the local authority, to institute and carry on any proceedings which the local authority is authorised to institute and carry on under this Act.

(2) In this Act the expression "local authority" means—  
as respects the City of London, the common council ;  
as respects any municipal borough, the council of  
the borough ;  
as respects any urban district, the district council ;  
elsewhere the county council.

6. That all fines imposed in any proceedings instituted by a local authority in pursuance of their powers and duties under this Act shall be paid to the local authority and carried to the credit of the fund out of which the expenses incurred by the authority under this Act are defrayed.

The District Council at its meeting held 9th February, entrusted the working of this Act to me, and as a first step the following letter together with a copy of the text of the Act was sent out to all tradesmen concerned.

DEAR SIR,

*re* FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

The above-named Act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1914, and at a meeting of the District Council held



on the 9th February, I was duly appointed the Officer for the District of Beckenham having charge over the administration of the said Act.

The Act prohibits the sale of textile fabrics under misleading descriptions in respect of non-inflammability or safety from fire. For this purpose section 1 provides that any person who sells or has in his possession for sale any textile fabric to which the quality of non-inflammability or safety from fire is attributed, by description, advertisement, verbal representation, or otherwise, shall, unless such textile fabric conforms to the standard of non-inflammability prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of State, be liable to the penalties mentioned in the section.

In order that you may be more fully acquainted with the requirements of the same, I have pleasure in enclosing for your information two copies of a circular giving the principal provisions of the Act while the full text may be obtained from any one of the Government publishers, such as Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding Street, E.C.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST JACKLING,

*Inspector under the Fabrics  
(Misdescription) Act, 1913.*

### SHOPS ACTS, 1912 and 1913.

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The principal provisions of the above Acts are :—

1. All shops except those in which certain exempted trades are carried on, must be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of one week-day each week.
2. On at least one week-day in each week a shop assistant must not be employed after half past one o'clock in the afternoon.
3. Shop Assistants must be allowed minimum intervals of three-quarters of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea.

4. Young persons (*i.e.*, under 18 years of age) must not be employed in connection with shops for more than 74 hours per week including meal times and no young person may be so employed after having, in the same day been employed in a factory for the full number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
5. Where female assistants are employed seats must be provided behind the counters or other suitable places in the proportion of at least one seat to every three female assistants.

Under the Act of 1912 every shop assistant must be given one half-day holiday in every week except in towns which are holiday resorts, and which are specially provided for.

The Act of 1913 enacts that any person employed in a licensed or refreshment house shall be given 32 days' holiday during the year, six of which must be given consecutively with full pay as an annual holiday. The remaining holiday must be given at the rate of two holidays per month. Half holidays must not commence later than 3 p.m. Further than this assistants must not be employed for more than 65 hours per week and must be given 26 holidays on Sundays during the year.

Proprietors of refreshment or licensed houses must choose whether they will observe the provisions of the Act of 1912 or the Act of 1913, but when they have declared under which Act they will work they must observe the provisions of that Act for a period of not less than 12 months. After this, they may change again if they so wish.

The Shops Act in its first inception was perhaps a little difficult to understand and carry out, but its provisions are becoming better understood and the public must realise that on the day selected for weekly half holiday the shop must close at 1 p.m. for the purpose of serving customers.

Cases have come under my notice where a 'phone message has been received just at the last moment asking Mr. So-and-So "Will you please as a special favour send me some——," and refusal has lost a good customer.

In the administration of this Act I can only ask for the co-operation of the Beckenham public in its dealings with the local tradesmen, and in this way the minimum of inconvenience will be caused to the customer and the maximum of advantage obtained by the shop keeper and his assistants.

Only in one case was it found necessary to institute proceedings under this Act during the year and particulars of this will be found on referring to Table p. 91.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary has been used 22 times this year. The following table gives particulars of the cause of death :—

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total:
Natural Causes ... ..	2	7	9
Accidental ... ..	6	1	7
Suicides ... ..	3	3	6
Other causes ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	11	11	22

### NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK.

In my last report I drew attention to the importance of observing and taking part in the national demonstrations which were being arranged for the month of November, 1914. The general scheme was well in hand but was all postponed.

The need of a national health week will not diminish and when the time comes particulars respecting the same will be laid before you.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following proceedings were instituted by the General Purposes Committee during the year :—

Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
Failing to give to each Shop Assistant a weekly half holiday commencing not later than 1.30 p.m.	8th June	Fined 5s. and 10s. costs.
Failing to give to each Shop Assistant a weekly half holiday commencing not later than 1.30 p.m.	8th June	Fined 5s. and 10s. costs.
Failing to declare in the prescribed manner the amount and nature of the preservative present in a sample of cream.	8th June	Fined 5s. and 8s. costs.
Failing to declare in the prescribed manner the amount and nature of the preservative present in a sample of cream.	27th July	Fined 5s. and 18s. 6d. costs including Analyst's fee

TABLE No. I.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Showing number of Infectious Cases dealt with monthly.

Month.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Total removed to Hospital.
January ... ..	...	8	1	9	1	...	19	15
February ... ..	...	11	2	16	...	...	29	23
March ... ..	...	12	2	7	...	...	21	11
April ... ..	...	6	...	8	...	...	14	11
May ... ..	...	4	...	6	...	...	10	7
June ... ..	...	3	...	7	...	...	10	8
July ... ..	...	5	...	15	...	...	20	19
August ... ..	...	4	...	4	1	...	9	6
September ... ..	...	9	...	4	...	...	13	11
October ... ..	...	9	3	10	1	...	23	19
November ... ..	...	14	1	6	...	...	21	15
December ... ..	...	13	1	6	...	...	20	15
Total	...	98	10	98	3	...	209	160

TABLE No. II.

## FUMIGATION OF ROOMS.

Showing number of Rooms Fumigated, and the number Stripped and Distempered each Month.

Month.	ROOMS FUMIGATED.									No. of Rooms Stripped and Distempered.	Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria Membranous Croup.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles, &c.	Total.		
January...	7	1	15	...	4	...	...	...	27	8	35
February	18	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	26	18	44
March ...	8	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	31	10	41
April ...	7	...	10	2	4	...	...	6	29	9	38
May ...	4	...	7	1	2	...	...	15	29	7	36
June ...	7	...	3	1	4	...	...	4	19	6	25
July ...	18	...	5	1	2	...	...	13	39	12	51
August ...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
September	4	...	6	1	4	...	...	6	21	4	25
October...	13	1	8	1	2	...	...	1	26	12	38
November	5	...	10	2	3	...	...	3	23	6	29
December	9	...	14	...	1	...	...	9	33	9	42
Total ...	106	2	98	10	40	...	...	57	313	106	419



TABLE No. III.

Showing the number and description of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ARTICLES.	Number of Formal Samples taken.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Number of Informal or Test Samples.	EXTENT AND FORM OF ADULTERATION.	Cautioned.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	FINES INFLECTED.			REMARKS.
Butter ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	
Cream .. ...	9	6	...	3	...	No. 420 Sample of Cream which contained 0.329 per cent. of Boric Acid without being declared by label. No. 421 Sample of Cream which contained 0.10 per cent. of Boric Acid without being declared by label. No. 437 Sample of Cream which contained 0.43 per cent. of Boric Acid without being declared by label.	1	...	2	1	16	6	
Self-raising Flour ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Sample of New Milk :— No. 429, Milk ... 96.1 parts. Added water 3.9 parts. 100.0							
						This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained only 8.17 per cent. of non-fatty solids and 3.42 per cent. of milk fat, whereas by the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901," a genuine milk should contain not less than 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat. Sample of New Milk :— No. 430, Milk ... 66.9 parts. Added water 33.1 parts. 100.0	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Milk, New ... ..	32	28	1	3	...	This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained only 5.69 per cent. of non-fatty solids and 2.30 per cent. of milk fat, whereas by the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901," a genuine milk should contain not less than 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat. Sample of New Milk :— No. 442, Solids other than fat 8.97 per cent. Fat " " " 0.48 " " Water " " " 90.55 " " 100.00							
						The sample is therefore deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 84 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained less than 3, namely, 0.48 per cent. of fat. (Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901).							
Milk, Separated ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice (Ground) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tapioca ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total number of Samples	43												
Number found genuine ...	...	36				Number of Cases Cautioned ... ..	4						
" " doubtful...	...	...	1			" " Acquitted ... ..	...	...					
" " adulterated	...	...	...	6		" " Convicted ... ..	...	...	2				
" of informal Samples	...	...	...	...	24	Total Amount of Fines ... ..	...	...	£	1	16	6	





TABLE No. IV.

Showing the Number and Description of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by the Kent County Inspector.

ARTICLES.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	EXTENT AND FORM OF ADULTERATION.	Cautioned.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	FINES INFLECTED.			REMARKS.
									£	s.	d.	
Butter ... ..	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Cocoa Essence ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cream ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Milk ... ..	38	30	8	...	Genuine, Inferior Quality ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Fine Oatmeal ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Olive Oil ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Separated Milk ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Demerara Sugar ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Number of Samples	60				Number of Cases Cautioned ... ..	8						
Number found Genuine ...	...	52			" " Acquitted ... ..	...	...					
" " Doubtful ...	...	...	8		" " Convicted ... ..	...	...	...				
" " Adulterated	...	...	...	...	Total amount of Fines ... ..	...	...	£	...	...	...	



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Urban District of Beckenham.

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Report on the Medical Inspection  
of School Children.

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Estimated population of Beckenham middle of 1914	...	33,572
Number of public elementary schools	... ..	4
Number of departments	... ..	11
Accommodation	... ..	3,327
Number on roll	... ..	3,364
Number of teachers (excluding pupil teachers)	... ..	83
Special school for the mentally defective	... ..	1
Other schools—		
Private schools...	... ..	14
Secondary day school (boys)	... ..	1
One penny rate produces for Elementary Education	... ..	£1,134
One penny rate produces for Higher Education	... ..	£1,134

#### Staff Engaged in Medical Inspection.

School Medical Officer	...	G. C. Walker, M.D. ( <i>Vice</i> J. M. Clements, M.D. On Active Service.)
School Dentist	... ..	A. J. Adkins, M.D., L.D.S.
School Nurse	... ..	Miss Olive Brocklebank, A.R.S.I. ( <i>Vice</i> Miss D. M. Newhall, A.R.S.I.).
Clerk	... ..	W. Rigby.
Junior Clerk	... ..	F. Joyce.
School Attendance Officers	... {	T. H. Webb. J. E. Clark.

The proportion of time given to the work of Medical Inspection and Treatment by the above Staff is as follows:—The School Medical Officer devotes approximately half-time to school work, the School Dentist two half days per week, the School Nurse three-fourths time to school work. One Clerk devotes all his time to the clerical work and the Junior Clerk half time.

#### Changes in Staff.

Owing to the war there have been two temporary changes in the staff.

G. Chas. Walker, M.D., D.P.H., was appointed to act as School Medical Officer during Dr. Clement's absence at the Front, whilst Miss Brocklebank is acting for Miss Newhall for the same reason.



### **Offices. and Equipment.**

Details of the general equipment for medical inspection have been set out in previous reports and it will therefore be sufficient to refer to any alterations or additions that have been made or require to be made.

In the last Annual Reports reference was made to the unsuitability of the premises used for the school and Dental Clinics. It was pointed out that the Clinic was not situated in the most convenient position having regard to the part of the District in which the great majority of the children reside, and the situation of the various schools, also that if premises could be obtained in the neighbourhood of Clock House station they would be much more central, and would do away with the long journey which children from the Penge end of the district have to make, which must in the case of the younger children be an obstacle to their attending the Clinic.

The house, No. 75, High Street, has now been acquired and converted to meet present needs as far as possible.

This house adjoins Nos. 71-73, High Street, which latter houses form the Health Department's office.

The school and Dental Clinics moved in to the new premises during the last week in December, 1914.

### **Records of Inspections and Treatment.**

The records of the routine medical inspections in the schools are kept on the card index system as outlined in previous reports and no alterations have been made during the year.

At the school Clinic a complete record is kept of every child who attends, the nature of the illness, the action taken, and the result.

A Register is kept of the children found to be suffering from defects during the routine medical inspection in the schools, and the subsequent history of these children until adequate treatment is obtained is fully recorded.

### Objectors to Medical Inspection.

The following Table gives the number of children whose parents refused to allow them to be examined. The total number is 97, which compares with 113 last year, and 90, 107, and 125 in previous years :—

TABLE OF OBJECTORS TO MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1914.

Boys.					GIRLS.			
School.	Entrants	Age Group 8-9.	Leavers.	Total.	Entrants	Age Group 8-9.	Leavers.	Total.
Alexandra ...	...	1	2	3	3	2	8	13
Bromley Road	9	2	4	15	20	4	7	31
St. James's ...	5	2	6	13	5	5	6	16
Church Fields...	4	1	3	8	3	12	22	37
Totals ...	18	6	15	39	31	23	43	97

The parents usually send a written objection, and at the same time offer some feeble excuse, such as "the child has never been ill," "they have a doctor of their own," etc.

In a proportion of these cases it is to be feared that an objection is made because the parents know that the examination will reveal conditions not creditable to them, for instance, dirty clothing, or the presence of vermin. In others the objection comes from parents who take the greatest care of their children, and it is difficult to understand their attitude.

### Routine Inspections, 1914.

Routine inspections refer to those inspections which are made on the school premises of the groups of children prescribed by the Board of Education in Articles 25 (c) and 58 (b) of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools. These inspections have been carried out under similar conditions to those described in previous reports. The Head Teachers' rooms have been used for the purpose, and in the case of St. James's school the adjoining hall was used as previously.

Certain changes were introduced during 1913 and 1914 in the method of selecting children for examination which changes are the outcome of a more strict interpretation of the terms "entrants" and "leavers." It will be remembered that in previous years children were selected on an age-basis, all children whose 5th, 7th and 13th birthdays fell within the year being examined. It was believed that age-group 5 would include practically all the entrants, that is to say, all children who enter school for the first time, more especially as children are not allowed to enter school in this District until they attain the age of 5 years. Experience shows that a considerable number of children do not enter school until a later age, so that on an age-basis of selection a number of entrants may escape inspection in their year of entry. In order to prevent this leakage it was decided to examine all entrants irrespective of age on their first admission to school or as soon as possible after their admission.

Similarly with regard to leavers the age 13 was dropped and teachers were requested to present every child for examination who was likely to leave school before the date of the next inspection. This resulted in children of ages 12 and 13, and a few children aged 14 who had not previously been examined, being presented.

Owing to further instructions from the Board of Education during 1914 further elaboration was found necessary.

The Board of Education in a circular issued in August, 1913, made certain important changes that have a bearing on the above. The Circular contained a new definition of "leavers" founded upon an age-basis, so that for the year beginning on 1st April, 1914, the Board required the inspection of all children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children over 13 years of age, who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12. This is a welcome definition and will enable us in the future to state precisely what is meant by the term "leaver." This Circular proceeds to make an important statement with regard to the inspection of an intermediate group, as follows: "that the time had arrived when the work of medical inspection should be consolidated by provision for the routine inspection of an intermediate age-group, consisting of children between 8 and 9 years of age. This requirement does not come into operation until the year beginning on the 1st April, 1915."

During 1914, in addition to the inspection of entrants and leavers an intermediate group, viz., those aged 8-9, was also inspected.

### **Non-Routine Examinations.**

In addition to the routine examinations many children have been examined and re-examined by the School Medical Officer both in the schools and at the School Clinic. These children did not come within the prescribed age groups for the routine examinations but were noticed as being defective in some manner. The parents were advised and the children were kept under observation in every case.

### **Time Occupied in Inspection.**

The teachers carry out such preliminaries as weighing, measuring, preparation of cards—so far as name, address, etc., of the child is concerned, together with particulars of the home circumstances of the child—and notification to parents of the intended inspection, before the visit of the School Medical Officer. The School Nurse does a preliminary test of all children's eyesight, using Snellen's test types. She also does a preliminary test of the hearing, using the watch, the tuning fork, and the forced whisper. The average time taken in the examination of each child by the School Medical Officer is five minutes.

The teachers and School Attendance Officers' have instructions to send children to the Clinic whose health or appearance is not satisfactory.

### **Number Examined.**

The number of children examined at the routine inspections was as follows: Entrants, 372; Leavers, 525; Intermediate group, 414; Total, 1,311.

The form of the Tables is taken from the draft ones given by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his Annual Report for 1912, in which he suggests that School Medical Officers should present their returns in this form as it is desirable that the defects found in the various Education areas should be tabulated on uniform lines so as to make the returns as far as possible comparable.

TABLE I.—A.

AGE ...	ENTRANTS.					
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	—	—	138	28	24	190
Girls ...	—	—	139	22	21	182
Totals ...	—	—	277	50	45	372

  

AGE ...	LEAVERS.					
	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys ...	152	101	9	—	262	452
Girls ...	150	111	2	—	263	445
Totals ...	302	212	11	—	525	897

TABLE I.—B.

	Age Group 8-9.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys ...	206	—	—
Girls ...	208	—	—
Total ...	414	—	—

### DEFECTS REVEALED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

#### Clothing.

	Entrants.		Leavers		Age 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Satisfactory	171	178	259	260	202	205	632	643
Unsatisfactory	19	4	3	3	4	3	26	10

\*In 36 cases the clothing was returned as unsatisfactory.



CONDITION.	ST. JAMES'S.			CHURCHFIELDS GENERAL.			BROMLEY ROAD.			ALEXANDRA.			TOTAL.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Inspected ...	48	50	98	...	233	193	426	...	176	191	367	...	201	219	420
Clothing—															
Satisfactory ...	43	48	91	...	228	191	419	...	171	191	362	...	290	213	503
Unsatisfactory ...	5	2	7	7.1	5	2	7	1.6	5	...	5	1.4	11	6	17
Footgear—															
Satisfactory ...	45	49	94	...	229	191	420	...	173	191	364	...	198	215	413
Unsatisfactory ...	3	1	4	4.1	4	2	6	1.4	3	...	3	.8	3	7	10
Cleanliness of Head—															
Clean ( <i>i.e.</i> , no nits or pediculi)	47	37	84	...	225	170	395	...	175	180	355	...	186	182	368
Nits only ...	1	10	11	11.2	6	22	28	6.6	...	10	10	2.7	15	35	50
Pediculi ...	...	3	3	3.1	2	1	3	.7	1	...	1	.5	...	3	3
Cleanliness of Body—															
Clean ...	46	43	89	...	222	180	402	...	174	190	364	...	189	211	402
Dirty ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	1.9	1	...	2	.5	7	...	7
Pediculi present ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Flea-bitten ...	2	7	9	9.2	7	8	15	3.5	1	...	1	.3	5	7	10
Nutrition—															
Normal ...	46	48	94	...	214	175	389	...	174	187	361	...	184	207	391
Below normal ...	2	2	4	4.1	19	18	37	8.7	2	4	6	1.6	17	12	29
Nose and Throat—															
No defect ...	43	48	91	...	215	172	387	...	165	185	350	...	164	185	349
Mouth-breathers ...	1	...	...	1.0	3	6	9	2.1	3	...	3	.8	11	10	21
Tonsils : slightly enlarged	2	1	3	3.1	4	5	9	2.1	4	...	5	1.4	4	5	9
" much enlarged	2	1	3	3.1	4	4	8	1.9	2	3	5	1.4	10	8	18
Adenoids : slight ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	1.6	1	2	3	.8	9	10	19
" marked ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1.2	1	...	1	.3	3	...	3
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
External Eye Disease—															
No disease ...	47	50	97	...	230	192	422	...	174	190	364	...	199	219	418
Blepharitis ...	1	...	...	1.0	2	1	3	.7	1	...	2	.5	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Corneal opacities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.3	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—															
No disease ...	48	48	96	...	227	184	411	...	171	185	356	...	193	216	410
Obstruction, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Left	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Otorrhoea, Right	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	2.1	2	3	5	1.4	2	...	3
Left	...	2	2	2.0	2	4	6	1.4	3	3	6	1.6	1	2	3
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—															
Sound ...	32	25	57	...	93	89	182	...	57	60	117	...	141	100	241
Less than 4 decayed ...	9	18	27	27.6	94	82	176	41.3	75	97	172	46.9	38	86	124
Four or more decayed	6	6	12	12.2	46	22	68	15.9	44	34	78	21.3	22	33	55
Sepsis ...	1	1	2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation—															
No disease ...	48	50	98	...	229	190	419	...	175	190	365	...	199	214	413
Organic disease ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1.6	1	...	2	.5	...	...	...
Functional disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—															
No disease ...	48	50	98	...	232	192	424	...	173	190	363	...	199	215	414
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	3	...	4	1.1	1	...	1
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—															
No disease ...	48	49	97	...	233	191	424	...	176	189	365	...	200	215	415
Epilepsy (major or minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.2	...	2	2	.5	...	2	2
Other disease ...	1	1	2	1.0	...	1	1	.2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Skin—															
No disease ...	48	50	98	...	231	188	419	...	172	188	360	...	196	215	411
Ringworm : body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
head	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	.7	1	2	3	.8	...	...	...
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.5	2	1	3	.8	3	2	5
Rickets—															
No disease ...	48	50	98	...	231	193	424	...	176	191	367	...	200	219	419
Slight ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marked ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities—															
No deformity ...	48	50	98	...	230	191	421	...	176	188	364	...	201	219	420
Deformity present	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—															
No disease ...	46	50	96	...	230	191	421	...	176	190	366	...	200	218	418
Glandular ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.5	...	1	1	.3	...	...	...
Bones and joints	2	...	2	2.0	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Speech—															
Not defective ...	48	50	98	...	232	193	425	...	176	191	367	...	201	219	420
Defective articulation	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—															
Normal ...	48	50	98	...	231	191	422	...	174	188	362	...	200	215	415
Dull or backward	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.5	2	...	...	...	1	4	5
Mentally defective (all grades)	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vision—															
6-6 both eyes ...	44	48	92	...	222	168	390	...	163	169	332	...	188	188	376
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-9 "	2	1	3	3.1	2	11	13	3.1	3	12	15	4.1	4	13	17
6-12 "	2	1	3	3.1	5	9	14	3.3	4	7	11	3.0	7	12	19
6-18 "	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1.4	2	2	4	1.1	2	5	7
6-24 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.5	2	...	3	.8	...	...	...
6-36 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearing—															
Normal ...	48	48	96	...	229	188	415	...	174	189	363	...	199	217	416
Defective	...	2	2	2.0	4	5	9	2.1	2	2	4	1.1	2	2	4
Unvaccinated	...	8	12	20.4	28	30	58	13.6	25	24	49	13.4	36	34	70





RETURN SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED IN THE SCHOOLS  
UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BECKENHAM EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY CLASSIFIED

ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE GROUPS.

16

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				AGE GROUP 8-9.				TOTAL.				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	
Total Inspected	190	182	372	...	262	263	525	...	206	208	414	...	658	653	1311	...	
Clothing—																	
Satisfactory	171	178	349	93·8	259	260	519	98·9	202	205	407	98·3	632	643	1275	97·3	
Unsatisfactory	19	4	23	6·2	3	3	6	1·1	4	3	7	1·7	26	10	36	2·7	
Footgear—																	
Satisfactory	181	177	358	96·2	260	261	521	99·2	204	208	412	99·5	645	646	1291	98·5	
Unsatisfactory	9	5	14	3·8	2	2	4	·8	2	...	2	·5	13	7	20	1·5	
Cleanliness of Head—																	
Clean (i.e., no nits or pediculi)	184	147	331	87·1	254	241	495	94·7	198	186	384	92·1	636	574	1210	91·6	
Nits only	6	35	41	11·1	8	20	28	5·3	8	22	30	7·2	22	77	99	7·6	
Pediculi	2	5	7	1·9	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	·7	3	7	10	·8	
Cleanliness of Body—																	
Clean	177	171	348	93·9	254	254	508	96·7	200	199	399	96·4	631	624	1255	95·9	
Dirty	8	3	11	2·6	3	2	5	1·0	1	...	1	·2	12	5	17	1·2	
Pediculi present	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	·1	
Flea-bitten	5	8	13	3·5	5	5	10	1·9	5	9	14	3·4	15	22	37	2·8	
Nutrition—																	
Normal	172	163	335	90·0	246	255	501	95·5	200	199	399	96·4	618	617	1235	94·2	
Below normal...	18	19	37	10·0	16	8	24	4·5	6	9	15	3·6	40	36	76	5·8	
Nose and Throat—																	
No defect	151	147	298	80·3	252	252	504	96·1	184	191	375	91·2	587	590	1177	89·8	
Mouth-breathers	8	9	17	4·5	3	3	6	1·1	7	4	11	2·8	18	16	34	2·6	
Tonsils : slightly enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" much enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenoids : slight	13	9	22	5·9	3	4	7	1·3	2	3	5	1·2	18	16	34	2·6	
" marked	9	11	20	5·3	...	3	3	·6	3	3	3	·7	12	17	29	2·2	
Other defects	5	1	6	1·6	1	...	1	·2	2	...	2	·5	8	1	9	·7	
External Eye Disease—																	
No disease	189	182	371	99·7	257	262	519	98·8	204	207	411	99·3	650	651	1301	99·3	
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	·8	1	1	2	·5	4	2	6	·5	
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·4	1	...	1	·2	3	...	3	·2	
Corneal opacities	1	...	1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—																	
No disease	185	179	364	97·3	256	254	510	97·2	199	200	399	96·4	640	633	1273	97·2	
Obstruction, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Left	...	1	1	·3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·5	2	...	2	·1	
Otorrhoea, Right	3	...	3	·8	3	4	7	1·3	2	4	6	1·4	8	8	16	1·2	
" Left	2	2	4	1·1	3	5	8	1·5	1	4	5	1·2	6	11	17	1·3	
Other disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—																	
Sound	81	90	171	46·0	116	111	227	43·2	126	73	199	48·1	324	275	599	45·7	
Less than 4 decayed	55	57	112	30·1	107	133	240	45·7	54	93	147	35·5	216	283	499	38·1	
Four or more decayed	54	34	88	23·6	38	19	57	10·9	26	42	68	16·4	118	95	213	16·2	
Sepsis	...	1	1	·3	1	...	1	·2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Heart and Circulation—																	
No disease	190	180	370	99·2	258	263	521	98·8	203	204	407	98·3	651	647	1298	98·8	
Organic disease	...	2	2	·5	3	...	3	·6	2	2	4	1·0	5	4	9	·7	
Functional disease	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·2	1	2	3	·7	2	2	4	·3	
Anæmia	...	1	1	·3	...	2	2	·4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	·2	
Other defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—																	
No disease	189	179	368	98·9	260	260	520	99·0	203	208	411	99·3	652	647	1299	99·2	
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	1	...	1	·3	2	2	4	·8	2	...	2	·5	5	2	7	·5	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·2	1	...	1	·2	1	1	2	·1	
Tuberculosis suspected	...	3	3	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	·2	
Other disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—																	
No disease	190	179	369	99·2	261	261	522	99·4	206	204	410	99·1	657	644	1301	99·2	
Epilepsy (major or minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea	...	2	2	·5	...	2	2	·4	...	1	1	·2	...	5	5	·4	
Other disease	...	1	1	·3	1	...	1	·2	...	3	3	·7	1	4	5	·4	
Skin—																	
No disease	187	179	366	98·5	259	260	519	98·8	201	202	403	97·4	647	641	1288	98·2	
Ringworm : body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" head	1	1	2	·5	...	1	1	·2	2	1	3	·7	3	3	6	·5	
Impetigo	...	2	2	·5	1	2	3	·6	1	1	2	·5	2	5	7	·5	
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease	2	...	2	·5	2	...	2	·4	2	4	6	1·4	6	4	10	·8	
Rickets—																	
No disease	187	182	369	99·2	262	263	525	100·0	208	655	863	100·0	655	653	1308	99·9	
Slight	2	...	2	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·1	
Marked	1	...	1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Deformities																	

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

No.	Date	Description	Remarks
1	1890	...	...
2	1890	...	...
3	1890	...	...
4	1890	...	...
5	1890	...	...
6	1890	...	...
7	1890	...	...
8	1890	...	...
9	1890	...	...
10	1890	...	...
11	1890	...	...
12	1890	...	...
13	1890	...	...
14	1890	...	...
15	1890	...	...
16	1890	...	...
17	1890	...	...
18	1890	...	...
19	1890	...	...
20	1890	...	...
21	1890	...	...
22	1890	...	...
23	1890	...	...
24	1890	...	...
25	1890	...	...
26	1890	...	...
27	1890	...	...
28	1890	...	...
29	1890	...	...
30	1890	...	...
31	1890	...	...
32	1890	...	...
33	1890	...	...
34	1890	...	...
35	1890	...	...
36	1890	...	...
37	1890	...	...
38	1890	...	...
39	1890	...	...
40	1890	...	...
41	1890	...	...
42	1890	...	...
43	1890	...	...
44	1890	...	...
45	1890	...	...
46	1890	...	...
47	1890	...	...
48	1890	...	...
49	1890	...	...
50	1890	...	...
51	1890	...	...
52	1890	...	...
53	1890	...	...
54	1890	...	...
55	1890	...	...
56	1890	...	...
57	1890	...	...
58	1890	...	...
59	1890	...	...
60	1890	...	...
61	1890	...	...
62	1890	...	...
63	1890	...	...
64	1890	...	...
65	1890	...	...
66	1890	...	...
67	1890	...	...
68	1890	...	...
69	1890	...	...
70	1890	...	...
71	1890	...	...
72	1890	...	...
73	1890	...	...
74	1890	...	...
75	1890	...	...
76	1890	...	...
77	1890	...	...
78	1890	...	...
79	1890	...	...
80	1890	...	...
81	1890	...	...
82	1890	...	...
83	1890	...	...
84	1890	...	...
85	1890	...	...
86	1890	...	...
87	1890	...	...
88	1890	...	...
89	1890	...	...
90	1890	...	...
91	1890	...	...
92	1890	...	...
93	1890	...	...
94	1890	...	...
95	1890	...	...
96	1890	...	...
97	1890	...	...
98	1890	...	...
99	1890	...	...
100	1890	...	...



CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				AGE GROUP 8 to 9.				TOTAL.			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
Total Inspected ...	54	51	105	...	78	83	161	...	44	57	101	...	176	191	367	...
Clothing—																
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	96.2	78	83	161	...	43	57	100	99.0	171	191	362	98.6
Unsatisfactory ...	50	51	101	3.8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.0	5	...	5	1.4
Footgear—																
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	98.1	78	83	161	...	43	57	100	99.0	173	191	364	99.2
Unsatisfactory ...	52	51	103	1.9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.0	3	...	3	.8
Cleanliness of Head—																
Clean (i.e., no nits or pediculi)	...	...	...	92.4	78	79	157	97.5	44	57	101	...	175	180	355	96.8
Nits only ...	53	44	97	5.7	...	4	4	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	2.7
Pediculi ...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.5
Cleanliness of Body—																
Clean ...	...	...	...	98.2	78	82	160	99.4	44	57	101	...	174	190	364	99.2
Dirty ...	52	51	103	.9	...	1	1	.6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.5
Pediculi present ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flea-bitten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutrition—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	98.1	78	79	157	97.5	44	57	101	...	174	187	361	98.4
Below normal ...	52	...	2	1.9	...	4	4	2.5	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	1.6
Nose and Throat—																
No defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouth-breathers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsils : slightly enlarged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" much enlarged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenoids : slight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" marked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External Eye Disease—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	99.1	77	83	160	99.4	44	56	100	99.0	174	190	364	99.2
Blepharitis ...	53	51	104	...	1	...	1	.6	...	1	1	1.0	1	1	2	.5
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	96.2	78	79	157	97.6	43	55	108	97.0	171	185	356	97.0
Obstruction, Right ...	50	51	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Left ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhoea, Right ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Left ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—																
Sound ...	...	...	...	22.8	33	35	68	17.9	11	14	25	24.7	57	60	117	21.8
Less than 4 decayed ...	...	...	...	41.0	34	41	75	70.9	23	31	54	53.5	75	97	172	46.9
Four or more decayed ...	...	...	...	36.2	11	7	18	11.2	10	12	22	21.8	44	34	78	21.3
Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	99.1	78	83	161	...	43	57	100	99.0	175	190	365	99.5
Organic disease ...	54	50	104	.9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.0	1	1	2	.5
Functional disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	98.1	78	83	161	...	44	57	101	...	176	189	365	99.5
Epilepsy (major or minor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	98.2	77	82	159	98.8	43	55	98	97.0	172	188	360	98.1
Ringworm : body head ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities—																
No deformity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformity present ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glandular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones and joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Speech—																
Not defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective articulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	98.1	78	83	161	...	42	56	98	97.0	174	188	362	98.6
Dull or backward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental defective (all grades)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vision—																
6-6 both eyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-9 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-18 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-24 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-36 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearing—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...





CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			AGE GROUP 8 to 9.				TOTAL.					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.				
Total Inspected ...	61	38	99	...	76	95	171	...	64	86	150	...	201	219	420	...
Clothing—																
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Footgear—																
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Head—																
Clean (i.e., no nits or pediculi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nits only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pediculi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Body—																
Clean ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pediculi present ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flea-bitten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutrition—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below normal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat—																
No defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouth-breathers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsils: slightly enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
” much enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenoids: slight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
” marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External Eye Disease—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
” Left	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
” Left	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—																
Sound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 4 decayed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Four or more decayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Functional disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy (major or minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringworm: body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
” head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities—																
No deformity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformity present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—																
No disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glandular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones and joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Speech—																
Not defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective articulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dull or backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally defective (all grades)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vision—																
6-6 both eyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-9 ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-12 ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-18 ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-24 ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-36 ” ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearing—																
Normal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† A case of Infantile Paralysis.





CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			AGE GROUP 8 to 9.			TOTAL.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
Total Inspected ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Clothing—												
Satisfactory ...	11	22	33	82.5	18	12	30	100.0	43	48	91	92.9
Unsatisfactory	5	2	7	17.5	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	7.1
Footgear—												
Satisfactory ...	13	23	36	90.1	18	12	30	100.0	...	1	4	...
Unsatisfactory	3	1	4	10.1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4.0
Cleanliness of Head—												
Clean (i.e., no nits or pediculi)	16	16	32	...	17	11	28	...	47	40	87	...
Nits only ...	...	8	8	20.0	1	1	2	6.7	1	10	11	11.2
Pediculi ...	...	1	1	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3.0
Cleanliness of Body—												
Clean ...	15	20	35	87.5	18	12	29	96.7	46	43	89	90.9
Dirty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pediculi present	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.3	2	7	9	9.1
Flea-bitten ...	1	4	5	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutrition—												
Normal ...	14	22	36	90.0	...	...	...	...	46	48	94	96.0
Below normal	2	2	4	10.0	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4.0
Nose and Throat—												
No defect ...	15	23	38	95.0	18	11	29	96.7	43	48	91	93.0
Mouth-breathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.0
Tonsils: slightly enlarged	...	1	1	2.5	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3.0
" much enlarged	1	...	1	2.5	...	1	1	3.3	2	1	3	3.0
Adenoids: slight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External Eye Disease—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	17	12	29	96.7	47	50	97	99.0
Blepharitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3.3	1	...	1	1.0
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—												
No disease ...	16	23	39	97.5	18	12	30	...	48	48	96	98.0
Obstruction, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Left	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhea, Right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Left	1	1	1	2.5	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2.0
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—												
Sound ...	9	14	23	57.5	12	5	17	56.7	32	25	57	58.3
Less than 4 decayed ...	2	5	7	17.5	5	6	11	36.7	9	18	27	27.5
Four or more decayed	5	4	9	22.5	...	1	1	3.3	6	6	12	12.2
Sepsis ...	...	1	1	2.5	1	...	1	3.3	1	1	2	2.0
Heart and Circulation—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Organic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Functional disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	49	97	99.0
Epilepsy (major or minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1.0
Skin—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Ringworm: body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Slight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities—												
No deformity ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Deformity present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—												
No disease ...	16	24	40	...	16	12	28	93.3	48	50	96	98.0
Glandular	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6.7	2	...	2	2.0
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Speech—												
Not defective ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Defective articulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—												
Normal ...	16	24	40	...	18	12	30	...	48	50	98	...
Dull or backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentall defective (all grad <sup>es</sup> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vision—												
6-6 both eyes ...	15	24	39	97.5	15	10	25	83.3	44	48	92	94.0
6-9 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	10.0	2	1	3	3.0
6-12 "	1	...	1	2.5	1	1	2	6.7	2	1	3	3.0
6-18 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-24 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-36 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearing—												
Normal ...	16	24	40	...	18	11	29	96.7	48	48	96	98.0
Defective	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3.3	...	2	2	2.0
Vaccinated	15	15	30	75.0	15	11	26	86.7	40	38	76	79.6
Unvaccinated	1	9	10	25.0	3	1	4	13.3	8	12	20	20.4





CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			AGE GROUP 8 to 9.			TOTAL.					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.			
Total Inspected ...	59	69	128	...	90	73	163	...	84	51	135	...	233	426	...
Clothing—															
Satisfactory ...	55	68	123	...	89	73	162	...	84	50	134	...	228	419	...
Unsatisfactory ...	4	1	5	3·9	1	...	1	·6	...	1	1	...	5	7	1·6
Footgear—															
Satisfactory ...	56	67	123	...	89	73	162	...	84	51	135	...	229	420	...
Unsatisfactory ...	3	2	5	3·9	1	...	1	·6	...	...	...	...	4	6	1·4
Cleanliness of Head—															
Clean ( <i>i.e.</i> , no nits or pediculi)	54	56	110	...	88	71	159	...	83	43	126	...	225	395	...
Nits only ...	4	12	16	12·5	2	2	4	2·5	...	8	8	5·9	6	28	6·6
Pediculi ...	1	1	2	1·6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·7	2	1	·8
Cleanliness of Body—															
Clean ...	54	65	119	...	87	68	155	...	81	47	128	...	222	402	...
Dirty ...	3	3	6	4·7	1	1	2	1·2	...	...	...	...	4	8	1·8
Pediculi present ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·6	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
Flea-bitten ...	2	1	3	2·3	2	3	5	3·1	3	4	7	5·2	7	15	3·5
Nutrition—															
Normal ...	54	58	112	...	78	71	149	...	82	46	128	...	214	389	...
Below normal ...	5	11	16	12·5	12	2	14	8·6	2	5	7	5·2	19	37	8·7
Nose and Throat—															
No defect ...	48	52	100	...	87	73	160	...	80	47	127	...	215	387	...
Mouth-breathers ...	1	5	6	4·7	1	...	1	·6	1	1	2	1·5	3	6	2·1
Tonsils: slightly enlarged ...	3	3	6	4·7	1	...	1	·6	...	2	2	1·5	4	5	2·1
" much enlarged ...	2	3	5	3·9	1	...	1	·6	1	1	2	1·5	4	8	1·8
Adenoids: slight ...	2	5	7	5·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1·6
" marked ...	3	1	4	3·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·7	4	1	1·2
Other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·7	1	...	·3
External Eye Disease—															
No disease ...	59	69	128	...	88	72	160	...	83	51	134	...	230	422	...
Blepharitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1·2	1	...	1	·7	2	1	·8
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·6	...	...	...	...	1	3	·3
Corneal opacities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—															
No disease ...	58	69	127	...	86	69	155	...	83	46	128	...	227	411	...
Obstruction, Right ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Left ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhoea, Right ...	1	...	1	·8	2	2	4	2·5	1	3	5	3·7	4	5	2·1
Left ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2·5	...	2	2	1·5	2	4	1·4
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teeth—															
Sound ...	14	39	53	...	34	32	66	...	45	18	63	...	93	89	...
Less than 4 decayed ...	26	20	46	35·9	42	39	81	49·7	26	23	49	36·3	94	82	41·3
Four or more decayed ...	19	10	29	22·7	14	2	16	9·8	13	10	23	17·0	46	22	20·7
Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation—															
No disease ...	59	68	127	...	87	73	160	...	83	49	132	...	229	419	...
Organic disease ...	...	1	1	·8	3	...	3	1·8	1	·2	3	2·2	4	3	1·6
Functional disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—															
No disease ...	59	68	127	...	89	73	162	...	84	51	135	...	232	424	...
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·6	...	...	...	...	1	...	·3
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected ...	...	1	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—															
No disease ...	59	68	127	...	90	73	163	...	84	50	134	...	233	424	...
Epilepsy (major or minor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·7	...	1	·3
Other disease ...	...	1	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
Skin—															
No disease ...	59	66	125	...	90	72	162	...	82	50	132	...	231	419	...
Ringworm: body ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
head ...	...	1	1	·8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·7	1	2	·5
Impetigo ...	...	2	2	1·6	...	1	1	·6	...	...	...	...	...	3	·8
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets—															
No disease ...	57	69	126	...	90	73	163	...	84	51	135	...	231	424	...
Slight ...	1	...	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
Marked ...	1	...	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
Deformities—															
No deformity ...	59	69	128	...	87	72	159	...	84	50	134	...	230	421	...
Deformity present ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2·5	...	1	1	...	3	5	1·2
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—															
No disease ...	58	69	127	...	88	72	160	...	84	50	134	...	230	421	...
Glandular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·5
Bones and joints ...	1	...	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·3
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·2	...	...	...	...	2	2	·5
Speech—															
Not defective ...	59	69	128	...	90	73	163	...	83	51	134	...	232	425	...
Defective articulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—															
Normal ...	59	68	127	...	90	72	162	...	82	51	133	...	231	422	...
Dull or backward ...	...	1	1	·8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·7	1	1	·5
Mentally defective (all grades)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·6	...	...	...	...	...	2	·5
Vision—															
6-6 both eyes ...	59	68	127	...	82	61	143	...	81	39	120	...	222	390	...
6-9 " ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	4·9	...	5	5	3·7	2	11	3·1
6-12 " ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	4·9	1	5	6	4·4	5	9	3·3
6-18 " ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2·5	1	1	2	1·5	3	6	1·4
6-24 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1·5	1	2	·5
6-36 " ...	...	1	1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearing—															
Normal ...	45	53	98	...	78	65	143	...	78	40	118	...	201	359	...
Defective ...	1	...	1	·8	2	2	4	2·5	1	3	4	3·0	4	5	2·1
Unvaccinated ...	13	16	29	22·7	10	6	16	9·8	5	8	13	9·6	28	58	13·6





**Footgear.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Satisfactory	181	177	260	261	204	208	645	646
Unsatisfactory	9	5	2	2	2	—	13	7

In 20 cases the boots were found to be defective.

The results obtained at the routine inspections as regards clothing and footgear do not represent the condition in which the children are usually sent to school. The parents have notice of the date of inspection and the children are dressed for the occasion.

**Boot Clubs.**

At two of the schools, viz. : St. James's and Churchfields Road, boot-clubs have been formed. The members make weekly deposits and boots are obtained by the Club at a reduction from local tradespeople. The following is a statement of the number of members and the number of pairs of boots supplied during the years 1913-14.

**BOOT CLUBS.**

SCHOOL.	Number of pairs of boots supplied during year.		Number of members at end of year.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Churchfields, Boys...	34	42	49	39
„ Girls ...	28	23	31	27
„ Infants	19	15	27	17
Total ...	81	80	107	83
St. James's... ..	49	60	27	36
Total ...	130	140	134	119

**Cleanliness of Head.**

		Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Clean ...	...	184	147	254	241	198	186	636	574
Nits only	...	6	35	8	20	8	22	22	77
Pediculi	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

101 children, 22 boys and 79 girls, were found with dirty heads, 99 with nits only, and 2 with pediculi. This number compares badly as against the 50 cases recorded during 1913.

**Cleanliness of Body.**

		Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Clean ...	...	177	171	254	254	200	199	631	624
Dirty ...	...	8	3	3	2	1	—	12	5
Pediculi present	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Flea bitten	...	5	8	5	5	5	9	15	22

Seventeen children were found whose bodies were in a dirty condition and showed evidence of prolonged neglect.

In addition to these there were 37 children, 15 boys and 22 girls, whose bodies, although apparently free from vermin, were marked with flea-bites in considerable numbers, indicating the unsatisfactory condition of their homes.

**Nutrition.**

		Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Normal ...	...	172	163	240	255	200	199	618	617
Below Normal	...	18	19	16	8	6	9	40	36

76 children, 40 boys and 36 girls, were found defective in this respect.

### Nose and Throat.

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No defect ...	151	147	252	252	184	191	587	590
Mouth breathers	8	9	3	3	7	4	18	16
Tonsils, slightly enlarged ...	4	5	3	0	7	7.	14	12
Tonsils, much enlarged ...	13	9	3	4	2	3	18	16
Adenoids, slight	9	11	—	3	3	3	12	17
„ marked	5	1	1	—	2	—	8	1
Other defects ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1

From the School Medical Officer's point of view there is perhaps the most important group of defects with which he is called upon to deal, as the conditions under this heading are capable in a high degree of impeding and interfering with the physical and mental development of the child.

The conditions included under the title "Other defects" are enlarged glands in the neck, acute tonsillitis and rhinorrhœa.

In all there were 134 children, 71 boys and 63 girls, suffering from one or more of the above defects. 52 boys and 46 girls, 7.4 per cent. of those examined, had enlargement of the tonsils and adenoids in a moderate or pronounced degree. Considerable attention has been given to these children during the year, especially those cases where there is obstruction to the free entry of air into the lungs. In 25 cases the obstruction was removed by operation at the Cottage Hospital under the Committee's treatment scheme.

It is to be hoped that the greater attention given by teachers to physical exercises will lead to a reduction in the number of cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The larger proportion of children suffering from these conditions can be cured or much improved by a course of breathing exercises. Systematic instruction in these exercises should be regarded not only as a remedial but also a preventive agent.

**External Eye Disease.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	8-9.		B.	G.
No disease ...	189	182	257	262	204	207	650	651
Blepharitis ...	—	—	3	1	1	1	4	2
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Corneal opacities	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Squint ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1

6 children, 4 boys, and 2 girls, were suffering from chronic Blepharitis. This is one of the conditions which is eminently suitable for treatment at a School Clinic. It is a chronic disease requiring for its cure simple daily treatment which must be persisted in for a considerable time. The above children attended the School Clinic for daily treatment with satisfactory results.

**Ear Disease and Deafness.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	8-9.		B.	G.
No disease ...	185	179	256	254	199	200	640	633
Obstruction, right	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Obstruction, left	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1
Otorrhœa, right	3	—	3	4	2	4	8	8
Otorrhœa, left	2	2	3	5	1	4	6	11
Hearing defective	1	—	6	5	1	6	8	11

33 children, 14 boys and 19 girls, were suffering from a discharge from one or both ears. This is a troublesome condition with which to deal, owing to its chronic character and its liability to cease for a time and then recur again. If the disease is not due to some condition in the naso-pharynx the parents are given instructions how to syringe the ears during the period of discharge, and are supplied with antiseptic lotions for the purpose. This treatment as a rule removes the offensive odour of the discharge and enables the child to attend school without being disagreeable to others.

19 children were suffering from defective hearing.



**Teeth.**

In 46 per cent. of the children examined the teeth were sound or artificially sound, in 38 per cent. there were less than 4 decayed teeth and in 16 per cent. there were 4 or more decayed teeth.

**Heart and Circulation.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No disease ...	190	180	258	263	203	204	651	647
Organic disease	—	2	3	—	2	2	5	4
Functional disease	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2
Anaemia ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3

9 children or 0.7 per cent. of those examined were found suffering from organic disease of the heart.

Four children presented variations from the normal heart which were regarded as functional.

**Lungs, Disease of.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No disease ...	189	179	260	260	203	208	652	647
Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh ...	1	—	2	2	2	—	5	2
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tuberculosis sus- pected ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

7 children were suffering from Chronic Bronchitis.

3 children were suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

**Nervous System.**

There were 5 cases of Chorea, but no case of Epilepsy was found among the groups of children examined.

**Skin Disease.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No disease ...	187	179	259	260	201	202	647	641
Ringworm, Body								
„ Head	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	3
Impetigo ...	—	2	1	2	1	1	2	5
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other disease ...	2	—	2	—	2	4	6	4

23 children were suffering from diseases of the skin, as follows :—  
6 were infected with Ringworm on the scalp, 7 were suffering from Impetigo and the remaining 10 from other Skin diseases.

**Rickets.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No disease...	187	182	262	263	206	208	655	653
Slight ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Marked ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

3 boys presented deformities the result of early Rickets.

**Deformities.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No deformity	190	182	259	201	206	205	655	648
Deformity present	—	—	3	2	—	3	3	5

8 children, 3 boys and 5 girls, presented conditions classified under this heading. The more important of these conditions are as follows :—

**Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary).**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group		Total.	
					8-9.			
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
No disease ...	188	182	258	261	206	206	652	649
Glandular ...	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	4
Bones and Joints ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Other forms ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—

Six boys and four girls were found with tubercular disease.

**Speech.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group		Total.	
					8-9.			
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Not defective ...	190	182	262	263	205	208	657	653
Defective Articulation ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Stammering ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

One boy was found with defective Articulation.

**Mental Condition.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group		Total.	
					8-9.			
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Normal ...	190	179	262	258	201	207	653	644
Dull or backward ...	—	3	—	4	4	1	4	8
Mentally defective ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1

12 children, 4 boys and 8 girls, were classed as dull and backward and one instance of a mentally defective boy and one of a mentally defective girl were found.

A list of dull and backward children is kept at the School Clinic, and these together with other children whom the teachers select are examined from time to time, and suitable cases are certified and transferred to the Special School for mental defectives.

**Eyesight and Hearing.**

	Entrants.		Leavers.		Age Group 8-9.		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Vision :—								
6-6 both eyes	51	42	232	223	198	170	619	574
6-9 „ ...	—	—	11	18	—	19	11	37
6-12 „ ...	1	—	11	15	6	14	18	29
6-18 „ ...	—	1	6	5	1	4	7	10
6-24 „ ...	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	3
6-36 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Squint ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
Hearing :—								
Normal ...	189	182	256	258	205	202	650	642
Defective ...	1	—	6	5	1	6	8	11

The above table refers to the eyesight of children over 6 years of age ; the vision of children under 6 is not tested unless there is special reason to suspect that it is defective. The test applied consists in reading Snellen's types placed in a good light at a distance of 20 feet, and those who cannot read the line marked 6/9ths with both eyes are regarded as sufficiently defective to require further investigation.

From the table we see that of 95 entrants examined, 2 had vision of 6/12ths or worse. Of 525 leavers, 41 had vision of 6/12ths or worse, and in the intermediate group 27 children had eyesight 6/12ths or worse.

There were 42 girls and 28 boys with defective eyesight.

Where children are found with defective eyesight they are sent to an Ophthalmic Hospital and the expenses for glasses are paid by the Education Committee in cases where the parents are unable to do so.

## INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

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### Statement of the Activities of the School for Mothers during the year ending 31st March, 1914.

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer and the two Health Visitors act as Nurses.
- (2) There are no Systematic Classes held.
- (3) The Clinic is held on Thursdays between 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.
  - (a) The Consultations are conducted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitor.
  - (b) The Clinic is held weekly.
  - (c) The number of Infants attending each consultation is 30
  - (d) The total number of Infants seen during the year is 221
  - (e) The total number of attendances made during the year is 1,500.
- (4) No Consultations are held for young children under school age though perhaps 4 children a month who are over 18 months old, but under school age, may be seen owing to some special circumstances.
- (5) There is one paid Visitor, but no Voluntary Workers.
  - (b) The total number of homes visited was 411.
  - (c) The total number of visits paid was 1,886.
- (6) With regard to arrangements made for providing medical and surgical advice and treatment, infants are examined by the Medical Officer of Health when necessary, and are recommended by him to hospital if required, expenses being paid in necessitous cases.
- (7) With regard to any other activities of a Clinic (*e.g.*, dinners for mothers), none are undertaken.
- (8)
  - (a) There are no similar institutions in this District.
  - (b) There are no Baby Clinics or Infant Dispensaries in Beckenham other than this Clinic.
  - (c) The School Medical Service on the one hand and the agent acting for the Sanitary Authority on the other, are combined under the one head, *viz.*, Medical Officer of Health. Hence thus there is complete co-ordination.

The figures (1), (2), (3), etc., and the lettering (a), (b), (c), etc., refer to a report that is now called for by the Education Authorities with reference to work done under the headings Infant Consultations and School for Mothers during the year 1914.



## TREATMENT SCHEME.

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### Statement of arrangements made by the Education Committee for the Treatment of Defects found in Elementary School Children.

#### (1) *School Clinic.*

The School Clinic is open every Tuesday afternoon for the examination of special cases sent by the Head Teachers, and for the examination and re-examination of children excluded under Art. 53(b) of the Code. Advice is given in all cases and treatment is supplied for minor ailments.

Children requiring daily treatment attend the School Clinic between 9 and 10 in the morning.

For further details relating to the School Clinic see p. .

#### (2) *Dental Clinic.*

The rooms used as a School Clinic are also used for the Dental Clinic. Treatment is given on two half-days per week. (See Dentist's report, p. .)

#### (3) *Provision of Spectacles.*

Spectacles are provided free of charge by the Education Committee for those who are unable to pay for them. No arrangement has been made for prescribing spectacles, but it is a condition that the parent obtains a prescription from a qualified and experienced doctor which is given to the School Medical Officer who then orders the spectacles.

Parents take their children to one of the London Eye hospitals and obtain the necessary prescription. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily up to the present, the only difficulty experienced being that of railway fares to and from town. In a number of cases the railway fares have been paid by the Charitable Society through Miss Vian.

During the year 26 children have been supplied with spectacles at the Committee's expense.

(4) *X-ray Treatment of Ringworm.*

Arrangements have been made with an X-ray specialist in London to carry out the treatment of Scalp Ringworm at the rate of 1½ guineas per case.

11 cases received this form of treatment in 1914.

(5) *Operations.*

The Education Committee have an agreement with the Beckenham Cottage Hospital for the treatment by operation of such conditions as can be attended to in the out-patient department. Up to December, 1914, any medical practitioner in the District could carry out treatment at the Hospital for the Education Committee, the following fees were paid :—to the Doctor a fee of 10s. 6d. per operation together with a further fee of 10s. 6d. when an anæsthetic is given. A donation of 3s. 6d. is paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital in respect of every case receiving treatment by operation.

The procedure has hitherto been as follows :—All cases are selected for treatment by the School Medical Officer, who, after satisfying himself that the parents of the child are unable to pay for the operation, ascertains the name of their family doctor. A voucher is sent to the Doctor requesting him to carry out the necessary treatment at the Cottage Hospital under the arrangements made by the Education Committee. As soon as the operation is performed a portion of the voucher is returned to the School Medical Officer and the child is subsequently kept under observation until a successful result is obtained.

During 1914 twenty-five operations were performed at the Committee's expense, as follows :—

Tonsils and Adenoids ...	...	...	25
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In order to comply with the requirements of the Board of Education this scheme will be considerably modified in 1915.

TABLE SHOWING ACTION TAKEN IN CHILDREN FOUND DEFECTIVE,  
1914.

Defects found.	Total No. of Defects.	No action taken.	Left district.	Left School.	Atten- ded to by parents.	Family Doctor.	London Hospi- tal.	EDUCATION COMMITTEE.	
								Treat- ment.	Opera- tion.
Clothing—Unsatisfactory ...	36	8	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
Footgear—Unsatisfactory ...	20	6	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Head—									
Nits only ...	99	22	1	1	75	...	...	...	...
Pediculi ...	10	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Body—									
Dirty ...	17	10	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Pediculi present ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Flea-bitten ...	37	19	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Nutrition—Below normal ...	76	12	...	...	27	16	1	20	...
Nose and Throat—									
Mouth-breathers ...	34	5	1	1	...	1	...	23	3
Tonsils: slightly enlarged ...	26	4	...	2	...	1	...	19	...
" much enlarged ...	34	2	...	1	...	3	3	17	8
Adenoids: slight ...	29	8	...	...	...	5	...	11	5
" marked ...	9	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Other defects ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
External Eye Disease—									
Blepharitis ...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Conjunctivitis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Corneal opacities ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease—									
Obstruction, Right ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Left ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Otorrhœa, Right ...	16	1	...	1	7	...	...	7	...
" Left ...	17	2	...	1	9	1	...	4	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation—									
Organic disease ...	9	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...
Functional disease ...	4	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Anæmia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Other defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs—									
Chron'c bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	7	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...
Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tuberculosis suspected ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System—									
Epilepsy (major or minor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Other disease ...	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Skin—									
Ringworm: body ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" head ...	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Impetigo ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other disease ...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...
Rickets—									
Slight ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Marked ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Deformities—Deformity present ...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	...
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary—									
Glandular ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Bones and joints ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other forms ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Speech—									
Defective articulation ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition—									
Dull or backward ...	12	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Mentally defective (all grades) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Vision—Both eyes defective ...	70	42	1	4	...	...	3	20	...
Squint ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hearing—Defective ...	19	6	...	...	3	...	...	10	...

### SCHOOL CLINIC.

The School Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon except during the Summer and Christmas vacation. In addition to the Clinic being open one fixed afternoon per week, it is also open by appointment between 9 and 10 in the mornings for children who require daily treatment.

In the following comparative Table for the years 1913-14, a classification is given of the diseases from which those who attended were suffering :—

	1913.	1914.
Disease of heart ... ..	9	8
Disease of lungs ... ..	26	23
Disease of nervous system ...	8	28
Disease of mouth and nose ...	68	67
Disease of ear ... ..	21	65
Disease of eye ... ..	113	201
Tuberculosis—pulmonary ...	4	5
? Tuberculosis—pulmonary ...	6	9
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary ...	8	18
Mentally backward or defective...	6	8
Infectious diseases ... ..	7	56
Skin diseases ... ..	193	341
Others ... ..	184	324

It will be observed from this Table that the large proportion of the children who attend the Clinic are suffering from affections of the organs of special sense—the eyes, ears and nose—or contagious skin diseases. These are the diseases to which children of school age are especially liable, they are more or less chronic conditions and are eminently suitable for treatment at a School Clinic.

The following tabular statements give a more detailed classification of the various conditions for the years 1913, 1914 :—

#### SKIN DISEASES.

	1913.	1914.
Ringworm... ..	63	110
Impetigo ... ..	115	186
Scabies ... ..	1	4
Eczema ... ..	8	34
Alopecia ... ..	5	5
Others ... ..	31	88

The group "others" consists chiefly of Herpes, Erythema, Urticaria and Dermatitis.

The large increase in numbers under certain heads is apparently due to the inclusion in inspections of the additional age period 8-9 years.

The children suffering from Impetigo are excluded from school until better. Suitable ointments are given in these cases and frequently a visit to the home is necessary for the purpose of impressing upon the parents the need for cleanliness and more attention to personal hygiene. Impetigo is a very contagious disease and frequently all the children in the house are attacked; it arises, in the first instance at any rate, among children who are chronically dirty and neglected.

Eleven cases of ringworm of the scalp were treated by X-rays at the Education Committee's expense, in the remaining cases of scalp ringworm treatment was carried out by the family doctor or by the parents. X-ray treatment is offered in all cases of scalp ringworm, but the parents are not very active in accepting this form of treatment.

#### DISEASES OF THE EYE.

			1913.	1914.
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	50	91
Blepharitis ...	...	...	10	30
Phlyctenular ophthalmia	...	...	7	2
Corneal ulcers ...	...	...	2	4
Myopia ...	...	...	36	63
Squint ...	...	...	8	11

Sixty-three children attended the Clinic with errors of refraction 26 of these were supplied with glasses at the Committee's expense. Several were wearing suitable glasses and in the remaining cases the parents made their own arrangements for providing glasses.

#### HEART DISEASE.

Two children attended the Clinic with signs and symptoms sufficiently pronounced to diagnose organic heart disease. In both cases the disease was of the mitral valves and in both there was a history of acute rheumatism and in one of these there were recurring attacks of chorea. Neither child was excluded from school.



The teachers were requested in each case not to send the child to the Baths.

#### DISEASE OF LUNGS.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	0
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thickened pleura...	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis—pulmonary	...	...	...	...	5
?Tuberculosis—pulmonary	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary—					
Glandular	...	...	...	...	12
Osseous	...	...	...	...	5
Lupus	...	...	...	...	1

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Five children were found suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

#### GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS.

Twelve children attended with Tuberculosis of the glands of the neck. No glands were removed by operation at the Education Committee's expense.

#### BONE TUBERCULOSIS.

In 5 cases the disease was confined to the bones and joints as follows :—femur 3, hip joint 1, spine 1.

#### DISEASE OF MOUTH AND NOSE.

Adenoids and large tonsils	...	...	...	...	67
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	21
Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	...	7
Acute Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	24

Twenty-five children suffering from Adenoids or great enlargement of the tonsils or both were operated upon at the Cottage Hospital under the Committee's treatment scheme.

In the remaining cases of adenoids and large tonsils a course of breathing exercises was carried out and an operation was not recommended.

## MENTALLY BACKWARD AND DEFECTIVE.

Two children were under observation during the year on account of complaints from the Teachers that they could not learn. They were certified as mentally defective and transferred to the Special School. They have since left the district.

## DENTAL CLINIC.

The Dental Clinic was opened in July, 1912, and Dr. A. J. Adkins, L.D.S., was appointed the School Dentist. During 1912 and up to the month of May, 1913, Dr. Adkins devoted one-half day per week to Inspection and Treatment, from the latter date to the end of the year two half-days per week were given by Dr. Adkins to this work during the period of each school term.

Dr. Adkins gives the following report on the Dental work done during the year :—

*Dental Report.*

“ The work of the Dental Clinic proceeded satisfactorily during  
“ the year ending December 31st, 1914.

“ There is every reason to believe that the children themselves  
“ regard the dental chair with much less aversion and, consequently,  
“ are more ready for treatment.

“ The mothers, however, still look upon any dental operation  
“ whatsoever as being necessarily a form of torture, and in too  
“ many cases impart this idea to the children, with unfortunate  
“ results.

“ This is undoubtedly the greatest difficulty with which the  
“ School Dentist has to contend.

*Inspection.*

“ Examination of the mouths of 820 children shews 152 or 18.5 per  
“ cent. to possess sound teeth.

“ This 820 included children of 7, 8, and 9 years of age, but only  
“ a few of the last.

“ 668 children, therefore, shewed caries in one or more temporary  
“ or permanent teeth.

" Of these 23 possessed sound temporary teeth.			
"	"	307	" less than four carious temporary teeth.
"	"	338	" four or more carious temporary teeth.
"	"	410	" sound permanent teeth.
"	"	151	" one carious permanent tooth.
"	"	83	" two " " "
"	"	20	" three " " "
"	"	4	" four " " "

*Irregularities in position of Teeth.*

" The 820 children inspected, include—			
"	90 who presented irregularities in teeth of both jaws.		
"	33 in teeth of upper jaw alone.		
"	148	"	lower "

*Treatment.*

" 659 parents were visited by the attendance officers for the purpose							
" of making appointments.							
" 89 refused treatment for their children.							
" 36 preferred treatment by their private dentist or at the Cottage							
" Hospital.							
" 76 appointments were broken.							
" 19 children suffering from pain or other inconvenience were							
" treated as urgent cases, no appointment having previously							
" been made.							
"	Number of extractions, temporary teeth			...	...	...	626
"	" " permanent teeth			...	...	...	2
"	" fillings in temporary teeth			...	...	...	144
"	" " permanent teeth			...	...	...	229
"	" teeth to which Nitrate of Silver was applied			...	...	...	244
"	Other minor operations			...	...	...	349
"	Temporary Dressings			...	...	...	5
"	Scaling			...	...	...	1

" On four occasions during the year Nitrous Oxide gas was administered for extraction purposes.

" A. J. ADKINS, M.D., L.D.S."

The arrangements made for the Dental Inspection and Treatment are briefly as follows :—

The Dentist carries out the inspection at the schools during school hours. Records are kept on suitable cards which are subsequently filed at the Dental Clinic.

In the case of children with defective teeth the following notice is sent to the parents.

\* BECKENHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
DEFECTIVE TEETH.

*To the Parents or Guardians of.....*

The School Dentist, Dr. Adkins, has examined this child's Teeth, and reports that.....are decaying and require treatment. You are requested to consult a Dentist at once and obtain appropriate treatment as the condition is one which may seriously injure the health of the child.

*Signed .....*  
*School Medical Officer.*

*Date.....*

N.B.—The Education Committee have furnished a Dental Clinic, where the School Dentist will attend for the purpose of extracting and filling teeth in suitable cases. If you wish to take advantage of this arrangement for treatment, you should inform the Attendance Officers, who will call upon you in the course of a few days.

The making of appointments for treatment is in the hands of the Attendance Officers, who are furnished with a list of children with defective teeth. The Attendance Officers interview the parents, ascertain whether they have obtained dental treatment, and if not, as is usually the case, whether they will consent to have the treatment carried out by the School Dentist. If the parent consents an arrangement is made forthwith for the child to attend the Dental Clinic on a certain day and at a definite time. The appointments have up to the present been very well kept and very few parents have refused to avail themselves of the treatment provided.

A Dental Register is kept at the Clinic in which are entered particulars of the attendances and the treatment of those who attend. The inspection cards are also available when the child attends for treatment and appropriate entries are made thereon.

### RINGWORM.

---

During 1914 there were 31 fresh cases of Ringworm discovered including 1 case under school age. This number together with 17 cases on the Register at the beginning of the year makes the total number under observation during the year 48. The following statement in tabular form affords a comparison of the figures for the last four years and indicates the progress that is being made in preventing the disease.

	Year 1911.	Year 1912.	Year 1913.	Year 1914.
Number of cases on the Register at the beginning of the year ... ..	39	65	23	17
Number of new cases discovered during the year ... ..	94	34	40	31
Number certified cured and allowed to return to school ... ..	57	64	42	27
Number on the Register and excluded from school at the end of year ...	65	23	17	21
Number who have left District or left school ... ..	11	12	4	1

In 1911 there were 133 cases under observation, in 1912 there were 99, in 1913 there were 63, and in 1914 the number fell to 47.

Every case of Ringworm is excluded from school, and no case is allowed to return until the School Medical Officer issues a certificate stating that it is safe for the child to do so.

There are a number of factors which retard our progress in reducing the incidence of this disease. A large number of the parents refuse to submit their children to X-ray treatment, and prefer to try every other remedy recommended rather than the one certain and expeditious method of curing the disease. As a result the child goes about in an infectious state for months, and although he is excluded from school this does not prevent him playing in the street with his companions after school hours and infecting them. Another factor is the neglected case under school age. Many of these obtain no treatment of any kind, the parents are indifferent and say the child is not losing anything by it, as the older children are by reason of their being excluded from school. The disease becomes chronic and when the age for attending school is reached the child is probably still infectious and it is not until



the School Medical Officer finds him in school that the disease at length come to the notice of those who are anxious to put in force the limited powers conferred on them to keep it under control.

### X-RAY TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made with an X-ray specialist in London to carry out this form of treatment at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  guineas per case. The parent usually accompanies the child and the whole scalp is done at one sitting. Sometimes it is necessary to pay the travelling expenses to and from town.

During the year, 11 cases received X-ray treatment at the Education Committee's expense.

As soon as epilation is complete the child is allowed to return to school wearing a cap, but they continue to attend the School Clinic until the hair all over the scalp has commenced to grow.

The following table, similar to that which has appeared in previous reports, gives the new cases discovered during the year classified according to school, age, sex, and site of the disease.

RINGWORM CASES, 1914.

Name of School.	Males.	Females.	Total.	AGES.										Site of Disease.	
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Scalp.	Else-where.
Bromley Road ...	4	2	6	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Alexandra ...	2	6	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	...
St. James' ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Churchfields Road	9	4	13	2	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	2*
Special School ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Not yet attending school ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals. ...	17	14	31	7	6	6	4	5	1	...	1	...	..	30	3

\* These figures include two cases where the disease attacked both the scalp and body.

In 30 cases the disease was on the scalp, and in 1 it was confined to the body, 2 of the scalp cases had also Ringworm of the body.

## EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL UNDER ARTICLE 53 (b) OF THE CODE.

Article 53 (b) of the Code gives power to an Education Authority acting on the advice of the School Medical Officer, to exclude a child from attendance at school on the following grounds :—

- (a) To prevent the spread of disease.
- (b) For uncleanly or verminous conditions detrimental to others.
- (c) If owing to its state of health, or to physical or mental defects, the child is incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction given.

The following table gives the number of those excluded from school during the year :—

TABLE OF CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL UNDER  
ARTICLE 53 (b) OF THE CODE—YEAR 1914.

Condition for which excluded.	Numbers excluded.	Name of Schools.				
		Bromley Road.	Alexandra.	Churchfields.	St James's	Private Schools.
Diphtheria patients ...	64	19	5	22	9	9
„ contacts ...	80	20	11	32	4	13
„ carriers ...	24	5	2	8	7	2
Scarlet fever patients ...	67	9	13	19	6	20
„ contacts ...	78	6	18	19	18	17
Enteric fever patients ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
„ contacts ...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Measles patients ...	78	3	51	14	3	7
„ contacts (Infants' Department)	23	...	16	6	...	1
German Measles patients ...	2	...	1	...	...	1
„ contacts (Infants' Department)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough patients ...	85	2	17	55	11	...
„ contacts (Infants' Department)	18	2	...	14	...	2
Chicken Pox ...	40	6	7	20	5	2
Mumps... ..	41	6	23	6	3	3
Diseases of the Eye ...	54	6	13	22	13	...
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	19	5	5	9	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	15	1	5	5	3	1
Tonsillitis, etc. ...	62	5	24	26	7	...
Ringworm and Skin Diseases	166	20	51	78	17	...
Septic Wounds and Sores ...	52	2	13	35	2	...
Verminous ...	203	26	93	70	14	...
Influenza ...	24	3	6	14	1	...
Miscellaneous ...	83	19	21	32	11	...
Total ...	1281	165	395	509	134	78

Children suffering from the acute infectious fevers are excluded according to the following rules :—

SCARLET FEVER. Children from the infected houses are excluded as follows :—

- (a) If the patient is nursed at home, the patient and contacts in the infected house are excluded until seven days after disinfection by the Sanitary Authority.
- (b) If the patient is removed to the Fever Hospital the contacts in the infected house return to school seven days after the removal, if they are in good health ; the patient returns to school 14 days after discharge from hospital, providing a satisfactory certificate is given by his doctor on re-examination (the Sanitary Authority pay the medical attendant 2s. 6d. for this re-examination and certificate).

DIPHTHERIA.—The same rules apply to Diphtheria as to Scarlet Fever, and in addition the patient and contacts in the infected house must be proved by “ swabbing ” to be free from diphtheria bacilli before re-admission to school.

CHICKEN POX AND MUMPS.—The patient is excluded for three weeks, and children from the infected house are allowed to attend school.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—The patient is excluded until the house is disinfected by the Sanitary Authority, usually three weeks and six weeks respectively after the onset. *Contacts from an infected house are excluded from school only if attending the Infant Department*—those attending the Boys' and Girls' Departments are not excluded.

NOTE.—At the beginning of an outbreak of Measles or Whooping Cough, the School Medical Officer may modify this rule.

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND MEDICAL INSPECTION.

As has been stated elsewhere the School Attendance Officers give valuable assistance in connection with the Dental Clinic. They are supplied with the names of children requiring dental treatment and they arrange for a definite number of children to attend the Clinic at fixed times. It is probably due to the influence these officers have with the parents that the appointments made to attend the Dental Clinic are so well kept.

In addition to this work the Attendance Officers supply us with the names of children away from school on account of illness, these cases are visited and reported upon by the school nurse and appropriate action is taken. During the year 1911 such cases were reported by the Attendance Officers.

### CLEANSING SCHEME.

During 1914 the School Nurse was only able to make one special inspection for the purpose of discovering children in a dirty or verminous condition. Every child present was examined and the figures obtained can therefore be taken as an index of the average condition in respect of cleanliness in which the children attend school. The inspection was made during May.

The following Table gives the results of the inspections in the various schools:—

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF THE INSPECTION MADE  
IN 1914 FOR CLEANLINESS—MAY.

School.	Department.	Head.		Body.		Clothing.		Total No. of Defects.	Total No. Examined.	Law Notices.	Cleansing Station.
		Nitty and Vermin.	Nitty only.	Dirty.	Vermin.	Dirty.	Vermin.				
St. James ...	Mixed	8	1	...	...	...	...	9	11	149	...
	Infants	1	1	...	...	...	...	2		47	...
Churchfields ...	Girls	17	2	...	...	...	...	19	75	350	...
	Boys	9	...	...	...	...	...	9		354	...
	Infants	30	14	1	1	1	...	47		363	5 ...
Bromley Road ...	Girls	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	283	...
	Boys	0	...	...	...	...	...	0		246	...
	Infants	5	2	...	...	...	...	7		208	1 ...
Alexandra ...	Girls	21	4	1	...	1	...	28	52	336	9 ...
	Boys	7	...	...	...	...	...	70		342	1 ...
	Infants	13	2	...	...	2	...	17		339	3 ...
Final Total All Schools ...	...	118	26	2	2	4	...	151	3017	19	0

The proceedings with regard to uncleanliness in a child is as follows :—

A notice is sent to the parents of all children whose condition is not satisfactory and in the case of those excluded from school a printed card containing instructions how to cleanse the hair is also sent. If the child returns to school not sufficiently cleansed a further notice under Section 122 of the Children's Act is sent to the parents ; 31 such notices were sent out during 1914. Where notice under section 122 fails the children are taken to the Cleansing Station and cleansed. Action under this head was not necessary during 1914.

### METHODS OF DEALING WITH BLIND, DEAF, MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN UNDER THE ACTS OF 1893 AND 1899.

In an Appendix to this report will be found a report on the school for Mentally Defective Children.

With regard to other defectives included under the above heading certain of these are receiving special instruction at suitable institutions outside the District, the following is a list of these children :—

	Initials.	Date of Birth.	Nature of Defect.	Institution.	Annual Cost.
1	S.E.	— 11-99	Deaf and Dumb	Association for the Oral instruction of Deaf and Dumb, 11, Fitzroy Square, W.	£ s. d. 10 10 0 (Tuition fees only)
2	H.F.	27-7-05	Deaf and Dumb	Royal School for Deaf and Dumb, Margate.	30 0 0
3	V.S.	6-6-04	Blind	Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood.	35 0 0
4	I.S.	27-8-08	Dumb	Royal School for Deaf and Dumb, Margate.	30 0 0



In the case of S.E., the parents pay the cost of maintenance.

In addition to these children who are receiving special instruction, there is one other case excluded from attendance at the Elementary schools on account of Epilepsy.

This child is not receiving any instruction.

The Committee again considered a recommendation to send the epileptic boy to a suitable institution for epileptics, but decided to take no action for the present. A special medical report was made on this case.

### CARE COMMITTEES.

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In connection with the Special School for Mentally Defective Children there has existed for several years what is known as the After Care Committee which keeps in touch with children who have passed through the Mentally Defective School, helps them to obtain employment and assists them in any difficulties they may encounter by reason of their mental enfeeblement.

This Committee was in 1913 constituted a Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, in order that its members might not only keep in touch with children who have left the Special School, but might also visit the Special Day School and take an active interest in the children already attending there, and make recommendations to the Education Committee for the improvement and protection of these children.

In addition to this Committee which confines itself to the mentally defective child, a Care Committee was formed in connection with the Public Elementary Schools, one of the objects of which was to follow up the work of medical inspection and help to secure treatment for those children requiring it.

Printed "following-up" cards were prepared giving certain particulars about the defective child, the condition requiring treatment, and the efforts already made to secure treatment ; the reverse side of the card is to be used by the visiting member of the Committee to record visits to the home, information about the family bearing on the case, the weekly income, etc.

TABLE OF NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1914.

Date.	Measles.		Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.
	English.	German.			
January ...	...	...	9	7	...
February ...	...	...	20	1	...
March ...	2	...	53	4	2
April ...	2	...	36	8	2
May ...	...	...	17	7	4
June ...	15	...	1	6	...
July ...	11	...	2	5	3
August ...	...	...	2	1	...
September ...	10	...	...	2	2
October ...	14	...	2	2	3
November ...	36	...	1	3	12
December ...	25	...	...	3	16
Totals ...	115	...	143	49	44

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Boys.

Name of School.	Entrants.			Age Group 8 to 9 years.			Leavers.		
	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.
Bromley Road ...	54	43	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	57	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Church Fields ...	59	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	90	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alexandra ...	61	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	46	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
St. James's ...	16	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	55	73
Total ...	190	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	206	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	262	56	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Averages in metric measure.		109·8 cms.	19·7 kilos.		120·6 cms.	23·4 kilos.		142·2 cms.	34·2 kilos.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Girls.

Name of School.	Entrants.			Age Group 8 to 9 years.			Leavers.		
	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in lbs.
Bromley Road ...	51	45	42	57	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	83	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Church Fields ...	69	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexandra ...	38	45	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	46	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. James's ...	24	42	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	56	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	182	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	208	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	263	57	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Averages in metric measure.		111·2 cms.	19·0 kilos.		118·8 cms.	22·4 kilos.		144·7 cms.	35·1 kilos.



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# APPENDIX

— To —

# EDUCATION REPORT.

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## APPENDIX.

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### SCHOOL FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

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This School was erected by the Beckenham Education Authority in the year 1906, and was opened on the 9th October of that year, the total cost of erection and equipment being £1,782.

The site adjoins the Churchfields Road Council Schools, from which it is shut off by a high wall. The building is a substantial two-storey one but only the rooms on the ground floor are used for the defective school, these latter are arranged so as to provide one large classroom, one room for carpentry and woodwork, a room for the headmistress, and suitable cloak-rooms and lavatories.

There is a small playground, and a few yards of garden which is used to teach the children gardening.

The accommodation is for 20 scholars.

The teaching staff consists of a headmistress and one assistant mistress, and the annual cost of upkeep, excluding sinking fund and interest, is £209 13s.

During the year 1914, seven children have left the school, including 2 who were admitted during the year, so that the number on the roll at the end of the year was 15.

The removals were :—

(1) Dorothy Kaye, aged 10 years. Admitted to Special School 4th December, 1911. Left the district 10th July, 1914.

(2) Charles Chambers. Born 9th April, 1899. Admitted to the Special School 15th September, 1908. Left the district 22nd December, 1914.

(3) Nellie Martin. Born 8th August, 1898. Admitted to the Special School in October, 1906. Left the district 22nd July, 1914.

(4) Arthur Smith. Born December, 1898. Admitted to Special School in October, 1906. Attained the age of 16 and left the School 24th December, 1914.

(5) Alfred Eastopp. Born 6th November, 1902. Admitted to Special School in 1908. Left the district 22nd July, 1914.

(6) Molly Grundy. Born 10th May, 1907. Admitted to the Special School 22nd April, 1914. Left 4th December, 1914.

(7) Phyllis Taylor. Born 25th March, 1906. Admitted to the Special School 25th May, 1914. Left 24th August, 1914.

The following report relates to the 15 children who were attending the Special School at the end of the year.

(1) Louisa West, aged 12. All this child's work is improving. She is much quicker and shows much more interest. Is still too fat. Diet sweet stuffs. Teeth defective. This child should be reduced to a plain diet and have no sweet stuffs.

(2) Mary Poole, aged 12½. Improves very little. She is good and tries to help in giving out work and looking after younger ones. She speaks a little more and can now write her name from memory. Is very delicate. She cannot read, but can do manual work. Circulation poor. Right knee reflexes very dull. Recommended that she be allowed a pint of milk a day.

(3) Arthur Wiseman, aged 7½. He is brighter, happier, much more intelligent and takes an interest in all his work. Knows a few letters. Circulation poor; not well nourished or developed. Pupils re-act very slowly to light. The grasping power of the right hand is very poor. Teeth defective. Otherwise a pleasing child.

(4) T. James Browning, aged 10. Has been much better this last six months. Is more alert and work is improving. Can do easy dictation, and is reading much quicker. On the other hand he is slow, disobedient and weak willed. Circulation poor. Poorly nourished. Teeth very defective. Should have a pint and half of milk a day.

(5) Mary Browning, aged 11. Sister of above. Has been away 9 weeks with Ringworm which seems to have thrown her back with the result that there is not much improvement to show for the year. Her reading improves very slowly. Very poorly nourished. Circulation poor. Has bronchitis. Mouth open, but breathes through nose. Should have two pints of milk a day.

(6) Norman Allen, aged 13½. During the last six months this child has not done much. Takes little or no interest in history or Geography. Is very slow in all his work. His writing and reading are very good. All reflexes are very exaggerated. Circulation poor. Is now fairly ambidextrous, and head has developed on right side. Back of head has also developed. Extremities extremely cold. This child was paralysed when 3 months old. He is gradually getting more use in his limbs. Should have hot bread and milk at his mid-day meal, and night and morning if possible.

(7) Fred Ranger, aged  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . This boy improves in all work. Speech has improved. As regards reading he knows a few more letters, but seems unable to combine sounds. His temper is little more under control. Nutrition and circulation very poor. Teeth defective.

(8) Thos. Tween, aged 12. Improves in every way. Works hard at home and at school. Gives no trouble and is always ready to help. Reads simple books very well. His writing, composition and dictation are much improved. He is very nervous. Has marked valvular incompetency. Has been acting as errand boy in his spare time. Poorly nourished. Needs a good feeding diet, milk and occasionally meat and fish.

(9) Paul M. Moorhouse, aged  $15\frac{1}{2}$ . Has made steady progress in every way. Now has a morning place in one of the big houses in Beckenham and seems to be giving satisfaction. Teeth defective. Nutrition very poor, but is improving.

(10) Wm. Knell, aged  $9\frac{1}{4}$ . His work has greatly improved. Is slow but sure. Writes well in ink and can do easy dictation. Has signs of old heart trouble, first beat reduplicate and increased. Fairly well nourished. Is dreamy and mischievous. Teeth defective.

(11) Hilda Smith, aged  $13\frac{3}{4}$ . Has improved greatly in everything. Looks far more intelligent, and is much gentler in her ways. Hems and sews well. Reading and writing improving. Well nourished, but muscles poorly developed. Circulation poor. Teeth defective.

(12) Robert Travers, aged  $8\frac{3}{4}$ . Has improved greatly. Speech is normal. Reading and writing greatly improved. General information good for so young a boy. Is very nervous, very poorly nourished and anaemic. Teeth defective. Needs two pints of milk a day. His mental condition is good.

(13) Christopher Knight, aged  $11\frac{3}{4}$  years, 58, Kimberly Road. Heart: Aortic 1st dull, 2nd accentuated; Pulmonary 2nd accentuated; Mitral 1st slightly reduplicated. Teeth defective. Is exceedingly nervous. Bites nails, but is trying to break himself of the habit. Makes his letters well and can write his name in good round characters. Has marked spasms of aphasia which affects memory for words, names, and even thought. This renders

him momentarily entirely unconscious of his surroundings. These spasms are much fewer now. When this lad first came to the school four years ago he could barely speak and could neither read, write nor count. Body well nourished and muscular. Is happy though somewhat vacant in expression.

(14) Amy Coles, aged 12. Very poorly nourished. Pulse irregular in time and strength and intermittent. Heart: action very irregular, but no murmur. Sight of left eye seems good. Sight of right eye is improving and she should go to have her glasses checked. The internal strabismus of right eye is practically absent when wearing glasses, but soon returns when her glasses are removed. Reads simple words fairly well, but is very inaccurate. Must not do ordinary needlework yet. Should have a pint of milk daily.

(15) Charles Chambers, aged 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Has got on well. Is leaving the school as his parents are removing to Norwood.

### **BECKENHAM AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.**

Chairman : Dr. Stilwell.

Vice-Chairman : Miss Vian.

Miss G. Blake, Dr. Clements, Mrs. Dence, J. R. Hambridge, Esq., Miss D. Lovegrove, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Owens, Miss Pohlmann, Dr. Walker.

Hon. Secretary : Mrs. Brazil.

The National Association for the Feeble-Minded, under whose auspices the Bromley and Beckenham After-Care Association was started, has given up the oversight of mentally defectives outside Institutions to the new Central Association for the Mentally Defective. The Bromley and Beckenham After-Care Association, of which the Beckenham After-Care Committee is a constituent part, has been represented on the Provisional Council of the C.A.M.D. for the past year by Miss McFarlane and Mrs. Brazil.

At the end of 1914 there were 34 names on the Beckenham After Care list ; 29 of these were ex-pupils of the Special School of whom one had died ; the remaining five were mentally defective cases reported to us locally.

During the year 7 pupils left the Special School, 3 had attained the age-limit, one removed to Norfolk, one was withdrawn and sent



to a private school, one was sent away to a Waifs and Strays Home, and another was excluded on account of epilepsy. In December, 1914, an imbecile, ineducable child, aged 6, was reported, making 8 fresh cases during the year 1914.

Two cases have left Institutions : one, aged 21, was withdrawn from Starcross by his mother, he obtained unskilled employment during the summer and has since enlisted ; another, aged 16, was withdrawn by his parents from Darenth, he has little chance of making a living. Two remain at Starcross, two at Barming Heath, and one at Earlswood. Owing to Dr. Stilwell's special efforts on his behalf, a boy, who had been rejected by the Hilden Borough Committee, was reconsidered by them and admitted in May, 1914.

Four boys, living in or near our district, have regular employment at wages from 4s. to 18s. per week, the last mentioned sum earned by a boy who was transferred to Alexandra School after 6 months at the Special School. Besides the one above mentioned who left Starcross, 3 others have enlisted and are giving satisfaction.

Nine in our district are living at home dependent on their parents, only four of these are able to be of any use. Three are in urgent need of institution care, but suitable provision is not yet available.

As he had removed to Croydon we lately transferred to the care of the Central Association for the Mentally Defective an epileptic boy who had received no education and urgently needed institution care.

Two who have moved away attend L.C.C. Special Schools, another is at school at Faversham. Two who are employed near Southend we hope shortly to transfer through the C.A.M.D. to supervision in their own locality.

ETHEL BRAZIL, B.A.

**Particulars of Children who have left the Beckenham Special School**

*(excluding one dead).*

Name.	Age (1914.)	Length of time in Special School.	1914 Report.
Frederick Allingham ...	17	3 months	House boy in Beckenham.
Arthur Avis ...	17	6½ years	Has worked as grocer's errand boy, wage 10s. weekly, then again as temporary dustman at 16s. 8d. per week. In August enlisted in West Kent Territorials with other employes of the Council.
William Besley ...	13	4 years 4 months	Still at L.C.C. Special School, Plassy Road, Catford, which he entered September, 1913. It is reported of him: "His intelligence is of a very low grade and he makes little progress."
William Brenchley ...	17	3½ years	Still at Starcross. Has been taken off school lessons, is making satisfactory progress in the workshops. Is quiet and well behaved.
Daniel Blackham ...	20	3½ years	Tried to enlist. Physique far below standard. Employed at small greengrocers, wage 4s. weekly and food.
Charles Chambers ...	15	5½ years	Excused further attendance at school because moved to Norwood. Has nearly reached age limit (February, 1915). Employed as chemist's boy at 8s. 6d. per week.
George William Davies	18	8 months	Working for a nurseryman near Southend, brother of Harry Davies.
Harry Davies ...	16	8 months	Also working for a nurseryman in the same district, where they live.
Alfred Estop ...	12	6 years	Left Special School, July, 1914. A friend of the family got him admitted to the Waifs and Strays Home at Burgess Hill, Sussex. The master reports that he is improving. He was very unruly at home, and his mother died early in 1914.
Francis Fox ...	18	6 months	At the outbreak of war had to leave the Dover Sports Ground. Worked for a pastry-cook 2 months—then enlisted for foreign service in Buffs Territorials—doing well.

**Particulars of Children who have left the Beckenham Special  
School—continued.**

Name.	Age (1914.)	Length of time in Special School.	1914 Report.
John Cove Fuller ...	21	1½ years	Withdrawn from Starcross by his mother, March, 1914, after he had been there 6 years. Worked in the brickfields, Elmers End, afterwards drove a laundry van, enlisted October, 1914, in the West Kents, made a bandsman.
Howard Glover ...	21	2 years	Well cared for at home, could not earn a living.
Eric Gribble ...	11	1 year 4 months	At Faversham since March, 1913, attends the District Schools, " makes fair progress but does not get on so well as an ordinary child would."
Mollie Grundy ...	7	6 months	Excluded from Special School on account of epilepsy, December, 1914. Reported to the County Council Mental Deficiency Committee, now awaiting admission to an Institution.
Dorothy Kaye...	9	2½ years	Removed, July, 1914, to Kelling, nr. Holt, Norfolk, does not seem to be attending school.
Thomas Langley ...	18	6 months	Has work as carriage cleaner at Victoria Station at 18s. per week, seems to be progressing satisfactorily.
Nellie Martin ...	16	8 years	Left Special School, July, 1914, having reached age limit. Very well looked after at home. Able to do very little, will always need care.
Arthur Miller ...	11	11 months	At L.C.C. Special School, Broadwater Road, Tooting, where he has been for the last 3 years.
Sidney Nicholls ...	17	2½ years	This boy has been troublesome and caused anxiety for years. Finding him quite unmanageable his parents applied to the County Mental Deficiency Committee. He desired to enlist in August and joined the King's Royal Rifles. Has given satisfaction, and made great improvement in physique and moral character.
Fred Parker ...	17	6½ years	At Starcross since June, 1913, making very good progress at shoe-making and weaving. Conduct very satisfactory.

**Particulars of Children who have left the Beckenham Special  
School—continued.**

Name	Age (1914.)	Length of time in Special School.	1914 Report.
Walter Parker... ..	17	6 years	Still at Barming Heath—"no change mentally, in good bodily health."
Leonard Rawley ... ..	11	1½ years	At Earlswood since 1910, "improving in some respects, but he is unfortunately now a confirmed epileptic."
Arthur Roberts ... ..	18	8 months	Left Beckenham for Croydon, 1910, never traced, was imbecile.
Edith Sandercombe ... ..	16	3 months	At Barming Heath since 1910, "has fits occasionally, no mental improvement."
Alice Saunders ... ..	17	5 years	At home, a low-grade case needing constant care.
Arthur Smith ... ..	15	8 years	Left Special School, December, 1914, having attained the age limit. Reported by the Education Committee to the County Council under section 2 (2) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act. Suitable provision not yet ready for him.
Phyllis Taylor ... ..	8	2 months	Withdrawn by parents, August, 1914, and sent to small private school.
Charles Whittingham	21	3 years	Moderately useful at home and well cared for. Health not so good, one lung slightly affected by tuberculosis.

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